Biology

Time Remaining: 45/45 (Minutes)

Q.1 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

Number of steps involved in release of CO_2 during Krebs cycle are:

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 6
(d) 12

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Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Time Remaining: 44/45 (Minutes)

Q.2 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

Number of carbon atoms present in citric acid, oxaloacetic acid and pyruvic acid are respectively:

(a) 6, 3 & 3
(b) 6, 4 & 3
(c) 5, 4 & 3
(d) 6, 4 & 2

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Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 44/45 (Minutes)

Q.3 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

Aerobic respiration of one glucose produces:

(a) 12 NADH + 2$FADH_2$ + 38 ATP
(b) 12 NADH + 30 ATP + H_2O
(c) 8 NADH + 2$FADH_2$ + 2ATP
(d) 10 NADH + 2 $FADH_2$ + 2 ATP + 2 GTP

Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Biology

Time Remaining: 44/45 (Minutes)

Q.4 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

Which of the following is correct regarding citric acid cycle?

(a) The cycle consumes acetate and water
(b) The cycle reduces NAD+ to NADH
(c) The cycle produces carbon dioxide as a waste byproduct
(d) All the above

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Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 44/45 (Minutes)

Q.5 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

In eukaryotic cells, the citric acid cycle occurs:

(a) In the matrix of the mitochondrion
(b) In F1 particles
(c) On the inner surface of inner mitochondrial membrane
(d) In the inter-membranous space of the mitochondrion

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Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Biology

Time Remaining: 44/45 (Minutes)

Q.6 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

For each acetyl-CoA entering the cycle, the number of carbon dioxide molecules formed is:

(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Four
(d) Zero

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Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 43/45 (Minutes)

Q.7 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

How many times does the Krebs cycle turn per glucose molecule?

(a) Once
(b) Twice
(c) Three times
(d) Four times

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Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 43/45 (Minutes)

Q.8 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

Number of ATPs obtained from 1 GTP during one Kreb's cycle is:

(a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 3
(d) 6

Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Biology

Time Remaining: 43/45 (Minutes)

Q.9 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

Number of oxygen molecules required for glycolytic breakdown of one glucose molecule is:

(a) Three
(b) Zero
(c) Thirty eight
(d) Six

Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 43/45 (Minutes)

Q.10 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

During respiration, terminal oxidation means:

(a) Electron transport
(b) Synthesis of ATP
(c) Formation of water
(d) Dehydrogenation of reaction

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Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 43/45 (Minutes)

Q.11 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

In ETC, cytochromes are arranged in series of:

(a) Cytochrome a → Cytochrome a_3 → Cytochrome b → Cytochrome c

(b) Cytochrome b → Cytochrome a_3 → Cytochrome a → Cytochrome c

(c) Cytochrome b → Cytochrome c → Cytochrome a → Cytochrome a_3

(d) Cytochrome b → Cytochrome a_3 → Cytochrome a → Cytochrome c

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Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 43/45 (Minutes)

Q.12 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

In oxidative phosphorylation, one molecule of reduced FAD produces, how many ATP?

(a) Zero
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four

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Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Biology

Time Remaining: 43/45 (Minutes)

Q.13 | **Test 3 Bioenergetics B** | **Biology Unit Wise**

End product of citric acid/Krebs cycle is:

(a) Citric acid
(b) Lactic acid
(c) Pyruvic acid
(d) CO_2

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Correct Answer:

A B C D

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Biology

Time Remaining: 42/45 (Minutes)

Q.14 | **Test 3 Bioenergetics B** | **Biology Unit Wise**

Fructose-6-phosphate is changed to fructose-1,6-bisphosphate by:

(a) Phosphoglycerate (b) Phosphatase
(c) Phosphofructokinase (d) Enolase

Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 42/45 (Minutes)

Q.15 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

How may ATP will be produced during the production of one molecule of acetyl-CoA from one molecule of pyruvic acid?

(a) 3 ATP
(b) 5 ATP
(c) 8 ATP
(d) 38 ATP

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Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 42/45 (Minutes)

Q.16 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

Largest amount of phosphate bond energy is produced in the process of respiration during:

(a) Glycolysis
(b) Krebs cycle
(c) Anaerobic respiration
(d) None of the above

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Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 42/45 (Minutes)

Q.17 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

Number of ATP molecules which can be built on complete oxidation of pyruvic acid is:

(a) 6
(b) 2
(c) 15
(d) 30

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Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Biology

Time Remaining: 42/45 (Minutes)

Q.18 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

Number of carbon atoms available in acetyl-CoA is:

(a) 6
(b) 4
(c) 3
(d) 2

Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 42/45 (Minutes)

Q.19 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

The energy yield as a result of total oxidation of one molecule of glucose during cellular respiration is sufficient to convert:

(a) 30 molecules of ADP to 30 molecules of ATP
(b) 32 molecules of ADP to 32 molecules of ATP
(c) 36 molecules of ADP to 36 molecules of ATP
(d) 38 molecules of ADP to 38 molecules of ATP

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Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 42/45 (Minutes)

Q.20 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

As compared to anaerobic respiration the energy gained during aerobic respiration is _____ more:

(a) 6 times
(b) 12 times
(c) 18 times
(d) 36 times

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Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 42/45 (Minutes)

Q.21 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

Oxidation of pyruvate to CO_2 and H_2O occurs through:

(a) Citric acid cycle
(b) Tricarboxylic cycle
(c) Krebs cycle
(d) All the above

Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

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Time Remaining: 41/45 (Minutes)

Q.22 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

The terminal cytochrome in respiratory chain is:

(a) Cytochrome b
(b) Cytochrome a_3
(c) Cytochrome a
(d) Cytochrome c

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Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 41/45 (Minutes)

Q.23 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

The net gain of energy from one gram mole of glucose during aerobic respiration is:

(a) 2 ATP
(b) 4 ATP
(c) 36 ATP
(d) 38 ATP

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Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Biology

Time Remaining: 41/45 (Minutes)

Q.24 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

The first decarboxylation of aerobic respiration occurs during:

(a) Glycolysis
(b) Pyruvic acid oxidation
(c) Krebs cycle
(d) Respiratory chain

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Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 41/45 (Minutes)

Q.25 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

Total number of decarboxylation during aerobic respiration of one glucose:

(a) 2
(b) 4
(c) 6
(d) 8

Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 41/45 (Minutes)

Q.26 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

Water molecules released during pyruvic acid oxidations is:

(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) 4

Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 41/45 (Minutes)

Q.27 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

First NADH of aerobic respiration is produced during:

(a) Glycolysis
(b) Pyruvic acid oxidation
(c) Krebs cycle
(d) Respiratory chain

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Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

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Time Remaining: 41/45 (Minutes)

Q.28 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

Which of the following enzyme catalyzes the first step of glycolysis?

(a) Hexokinase
(b) Pyruvate kinase
(c) Isomerase
(d) Phosphofructokinase

Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 41/45 (Minutes)

Q.29 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

The general term used for the anaerobic degradation of glucose to obtain energy is

(a) Anabolism
(b) Oxidation
(c) Fermentation
(d) Metabolism

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Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

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Time Remaining: 40/45 (Minutes)

Q.30 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

Cleavage of fructose-1,6-biophosphate yields

(a) Two aldoses
(b) Two ketoses
(c) An aldose & a ketose
(d) Only a ketose

Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

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Biology

Time Remaining: 40/45 (Minutes)

Q.31 | **Test 3 Bioenergetics B** | **Biology Unit Wise**

Dihydroxyacetone phosphate is rapidly and reversibly converted to

(a) Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate
(b) 1,3-bis-phosphoglycerate
(c) Fructose-1,6-bisphosphate
(d) Fructose-6-phosphate

Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

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Biology

Time Remaining: 40/45 (Minutes)

Q.32 | **Test 3 Bioenergetics B** | **Biology Unit Wise**

The substrate used in the last step of glycolysis is

(a) Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate
(b) Pyruvate
(c) Phosphoenolpyruvate
(d) 1,3-bisphosphoglycerate

Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

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Biology

Time Remaining: 40/45 (Minutes)

Q.33 | **Test 3 Bioenergetics B** | **Biology Unit Wise**

Glycolysis converts

(a) Glucose into pyruvate
(b) Glucose into phosphoenolpyruvate
(c) Fructose into pyruvate
(d) Fructose into phosphoenolpyruvate

Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

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Biology

Time Remaining: 40/45 (Minutes)

Q.34 | **Test 3 Bioenergetics B** | **Biology Unit Wise**

The product formed in the first substrate level phosphorylation in glycolysis is:

(a) Pyruvate
(b) 3-phosphoglycerate
(c) 1,3-bisphosphoglycerate
(d) 2-phosphoglycerate

Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

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Time Remaining: 39/45 (Minutes)

Q.35 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

The enzymes that take part in Krebs cycle are part of:

(a) Mitochondria
(b) Inner mitochondrial membrane
(c) Mitochondrial matrix
(d) Cytoplasm

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Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 39/45 (Minutes)

Q.36 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

In glycolysis, phosphofructokinase (PFK) is inhibited by:

(a) NADH
(b) ATP
(c) Fructose-1,6-bisphosphate
(d) Fructose-6-phosphate

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Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

Back

Time Remaining: 39/45 (Minutes)

Q.37 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

The pyruvate decarboxylase is inhibited by:

(a) NADH
(b) CO2
(c) ATP
(d) Acetyl-CoA

Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

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Biology

Time Remaining: 39/45 (Minutes)

Q.38 | **Test 3 Bioenergetics B** | **Biology Unit Wise**

The products of glycolysis is/are:

(a) Pyruvate
(b) NADH
(c) ATP
(d) All the above

Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

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Time Remaining: 39/45 (Minutes)

Q.39 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

During respirator chain, NADH is oxidized by:

(a) Cytochrome b
(b) Cytochrome a
(c) Molecular O_2
(d) Coenzyme Q

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Correct Answer:

A B C D

Next

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Biology

Time Remaining: 39/45 (Minutes)

Q.40 | Test 3 Bioenergetics B | Biology Unit Wise

Which of the following is wrong with respect to the Krebs cycle?

(a) Acetyl-CoA combines with oxaloacetate to form citrate
(b) NAD^+ is reduced to form NADH
(c) $FADH_2$ accepts two electrons in order to form FAD
(d) All of the above are correct

Click Here if Image Doesn't Load

Correct Answer:

A B C D

Submit Quiz

Back

Number of steps involved in release of CO_2 during Krebs cycle are:

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 6

(d) 12

Number of carbon atoms present in citric acid, oxaloacetic acid and pyruvic acid are respectively:

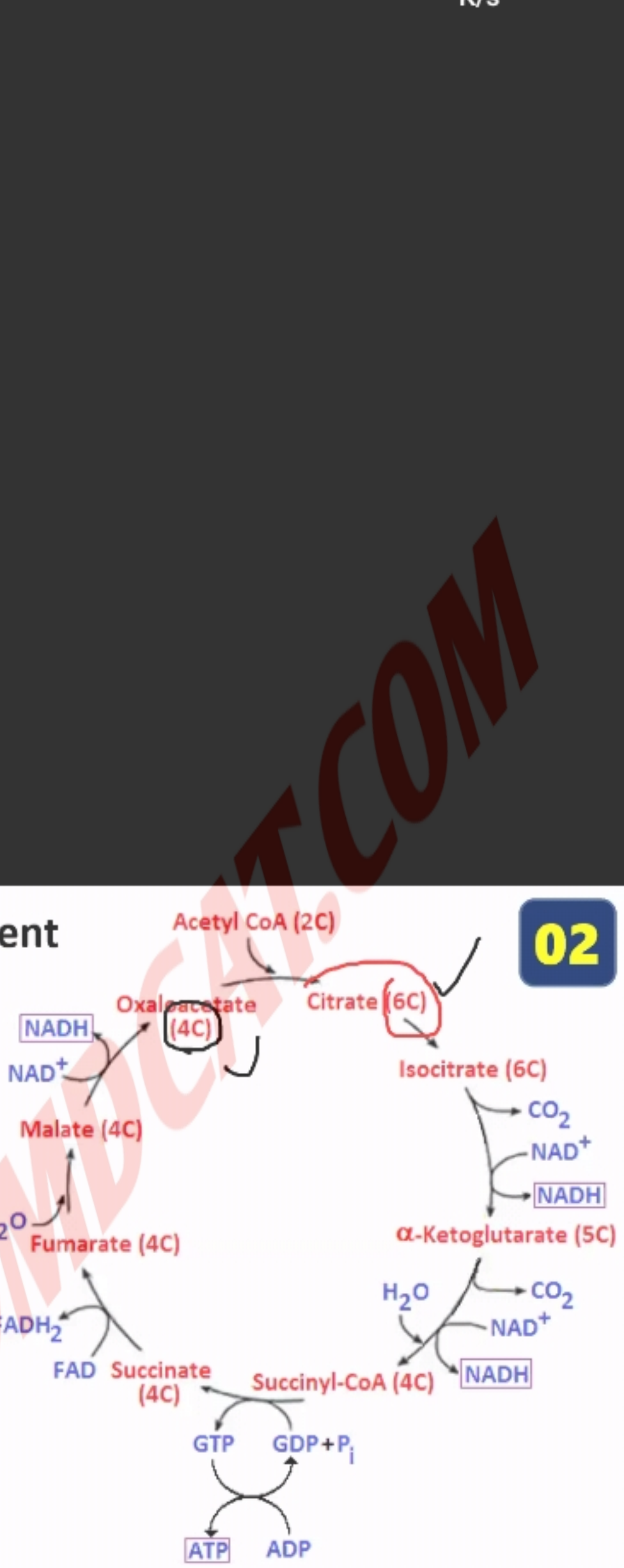
(a) 6, 3 & 3

(b) 6, 4 & 3

(c) 5, 4 & 3

(d) 6, 4 & 2

02



Aerobic respiration of one glucose produces:

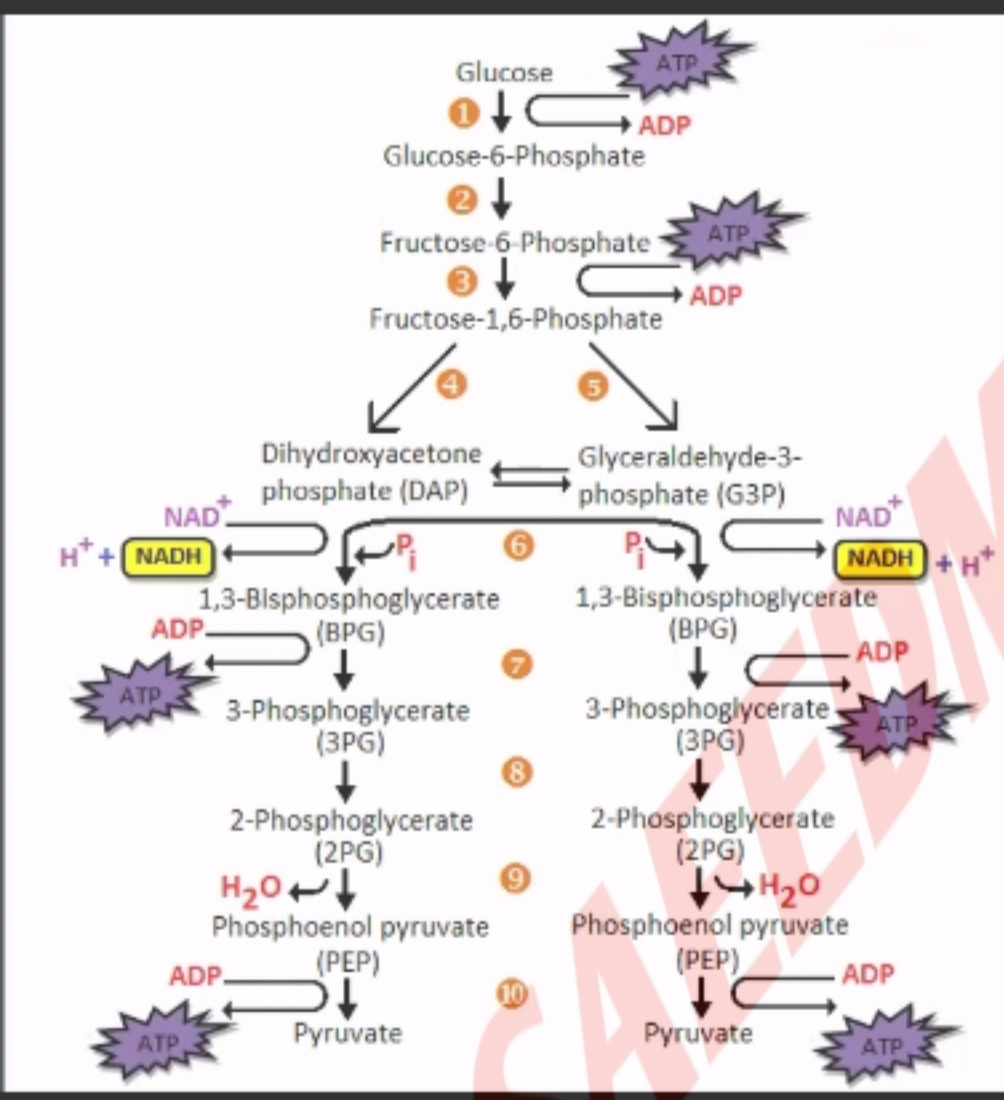
03

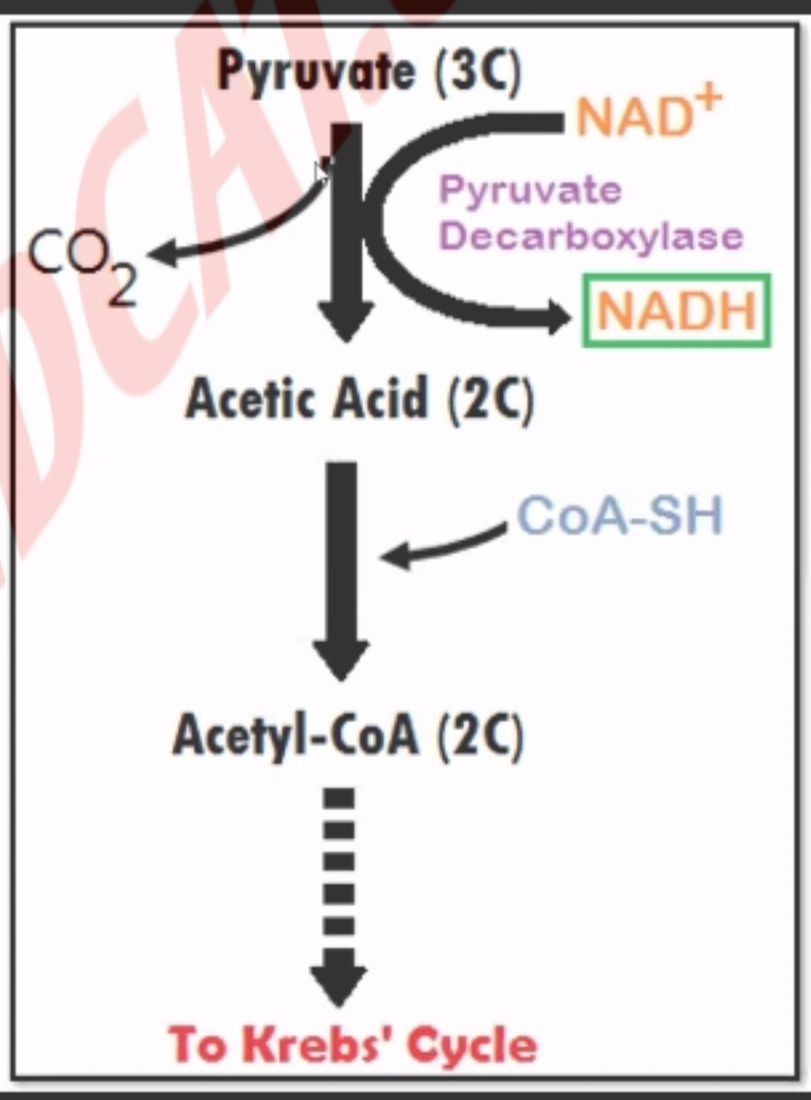
(a) 12 NADH + 2$FADH_2$ + 38 ATP

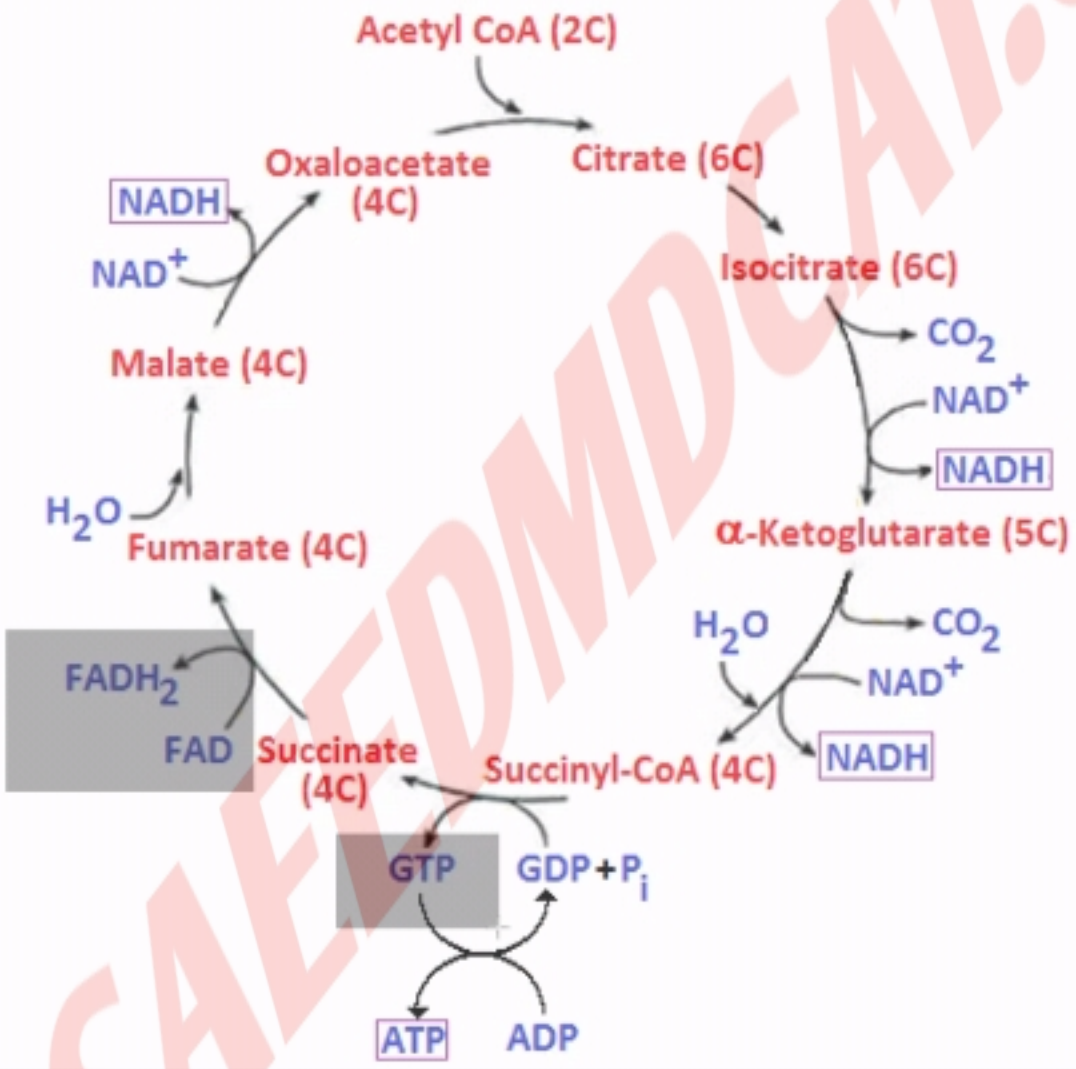
(b) 12 NADH + 30 ATP + H2O

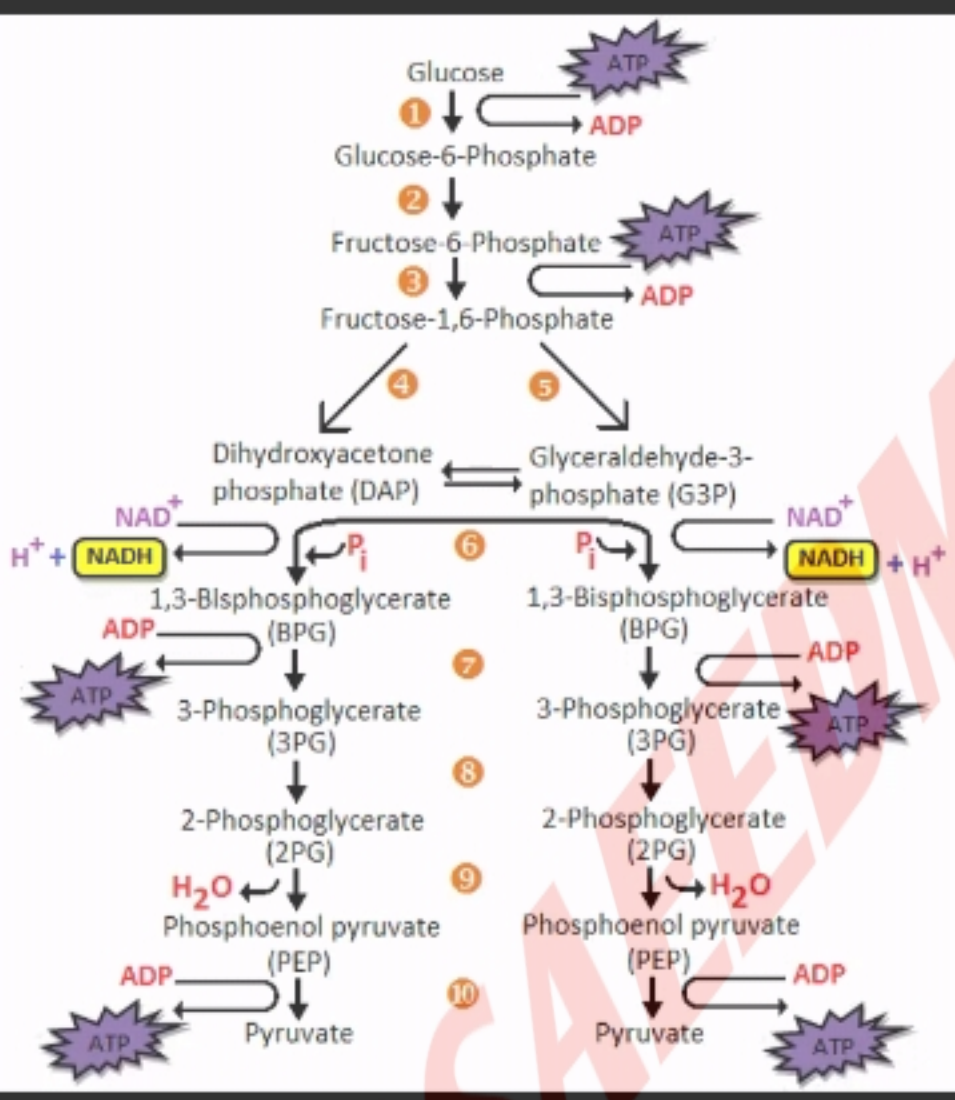
(c) 8 NADH + 2$FADH_2$ + 2ATP

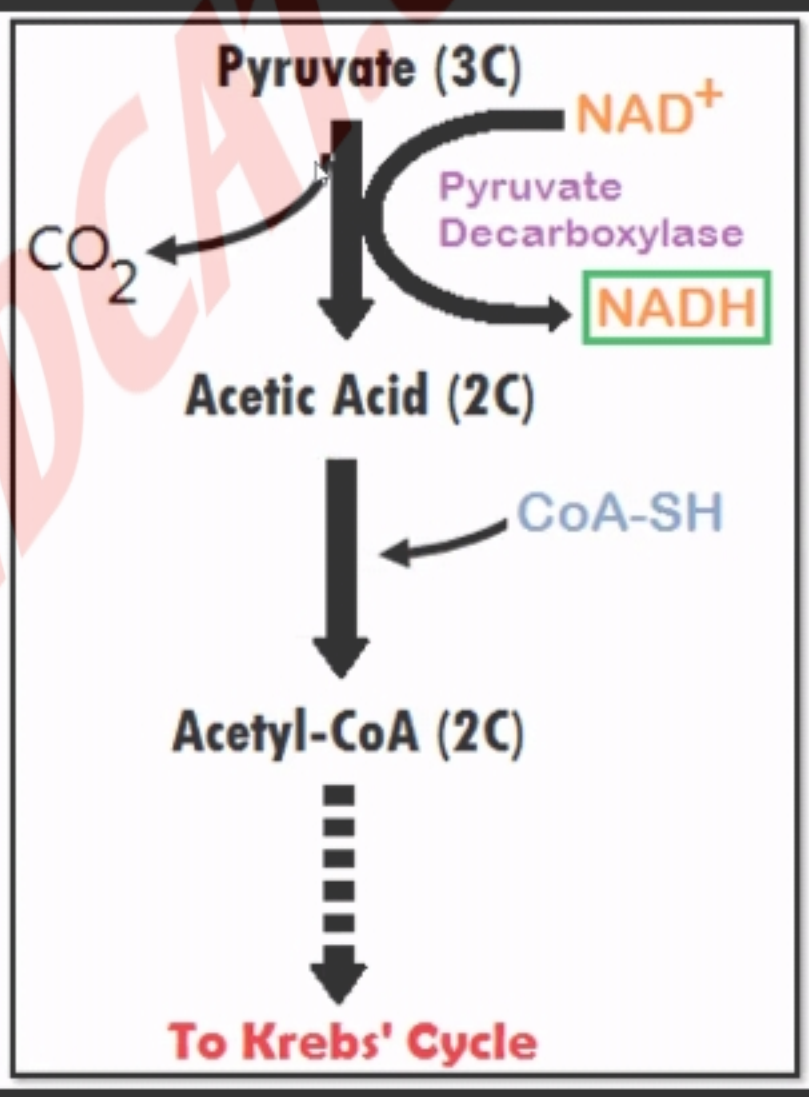
(d) 10 NADH + 2 $FADH_2$ + 2 ATP + 2 GTP











Which of the following is correct regarding citric acid cycle?

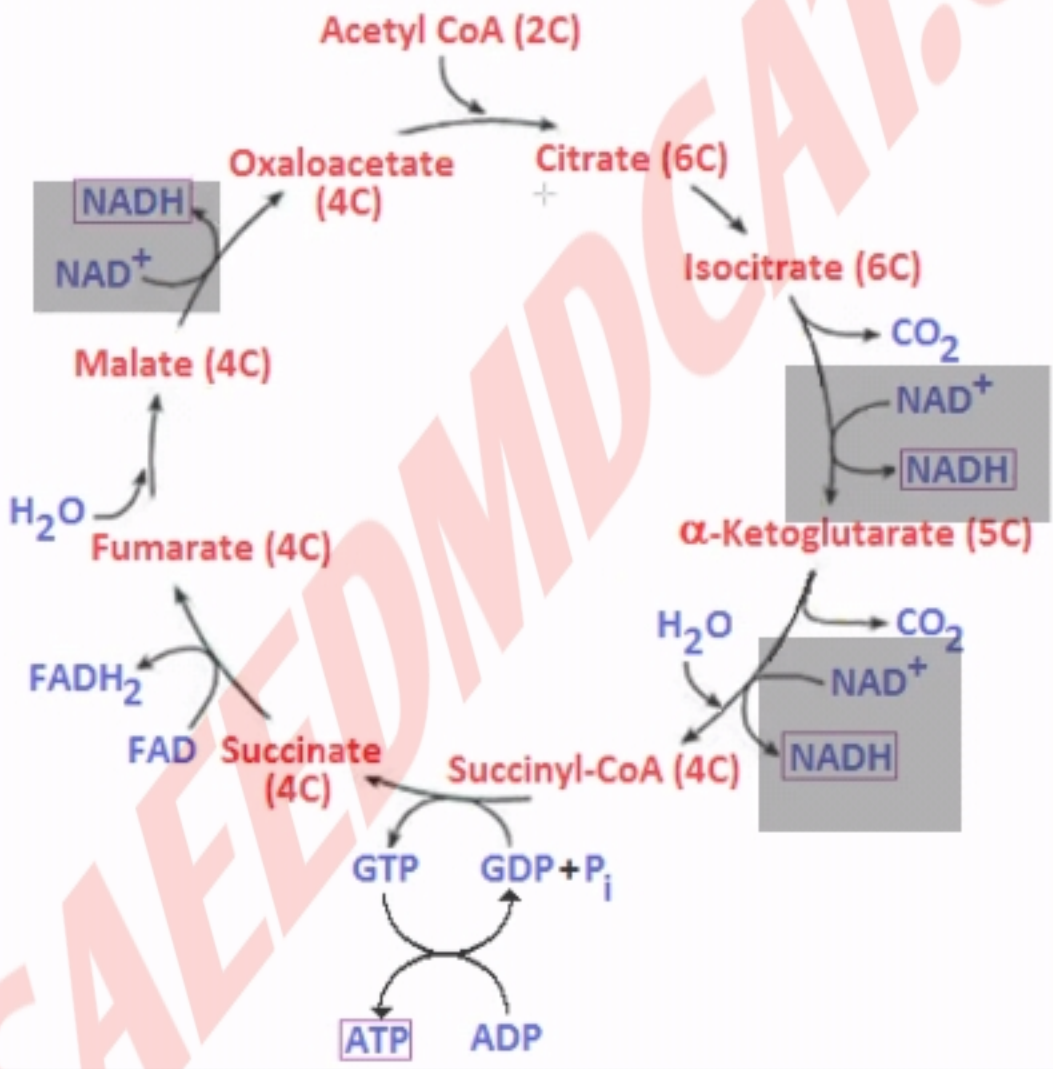
04

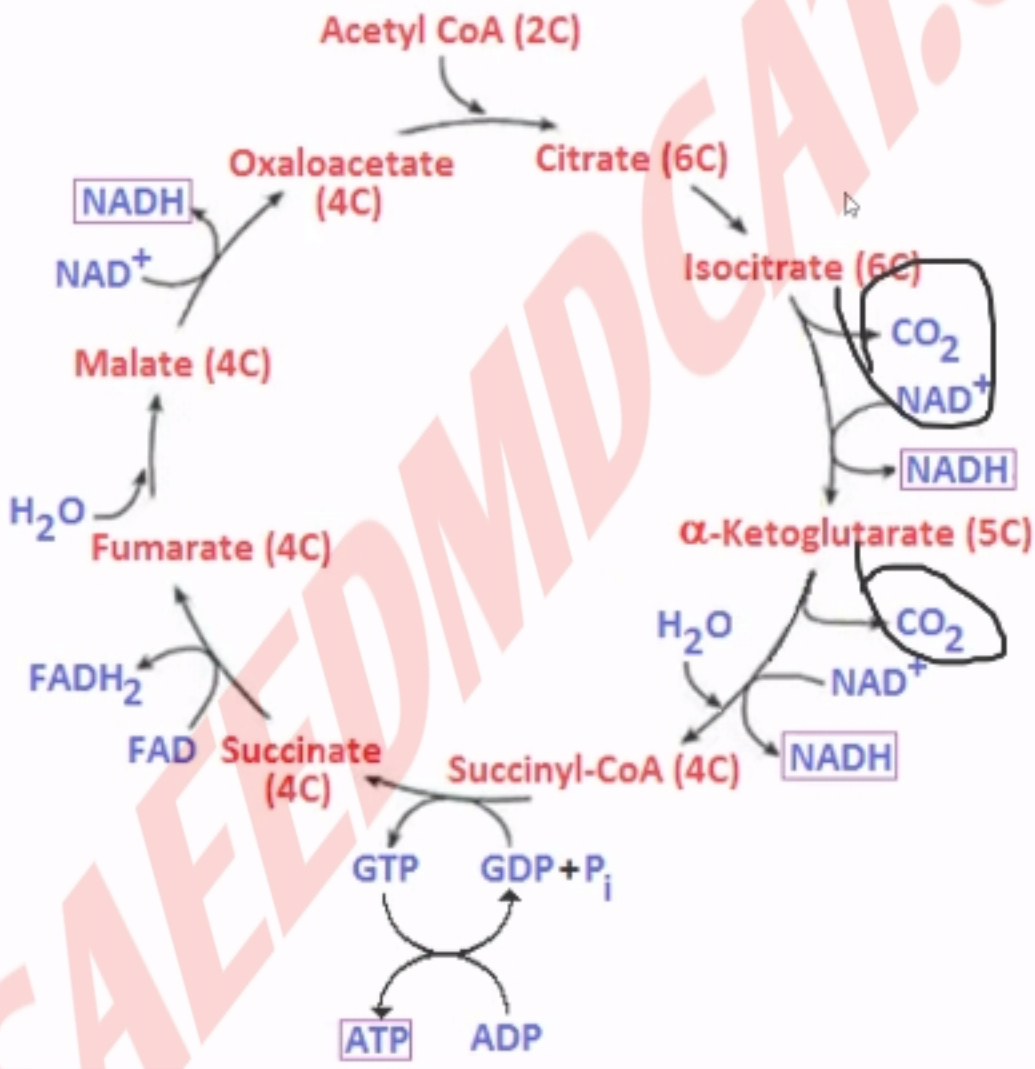
(a) The cycle consumes acetate and water

(b) The cycle reduces NAD^+ to NADH

(c) The cycle produces carbon dioxide as a waste byproduct

(d) All the above





05

In eukaryotic cells, the citric acid cycle occurs:

(a) In the matrix of the mitochondrion

(b) In F_1 particles

(c) On the inner surface of inner mitochondrial membrane

(d) In the inter-membranous space of the mitochondrion

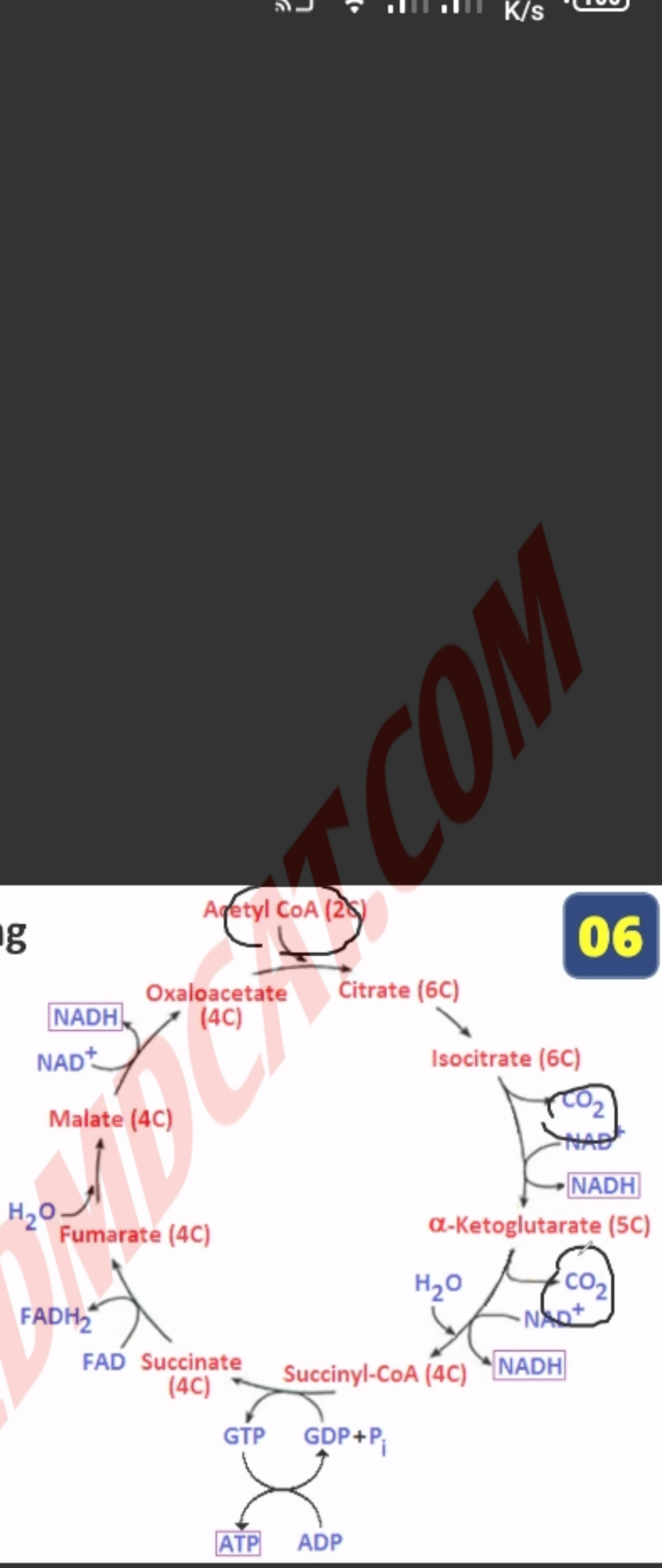
For each acetyl-CoA entering the cycle, the number of carbon dioxide molecules formed is:

(a) One

(b) Two

(c) Four

(d) Zero



How many times does the Krebs cycle turn per glucose molecule?

07

(a) Once

(b) Twice

(c) Three times

(d) Four times

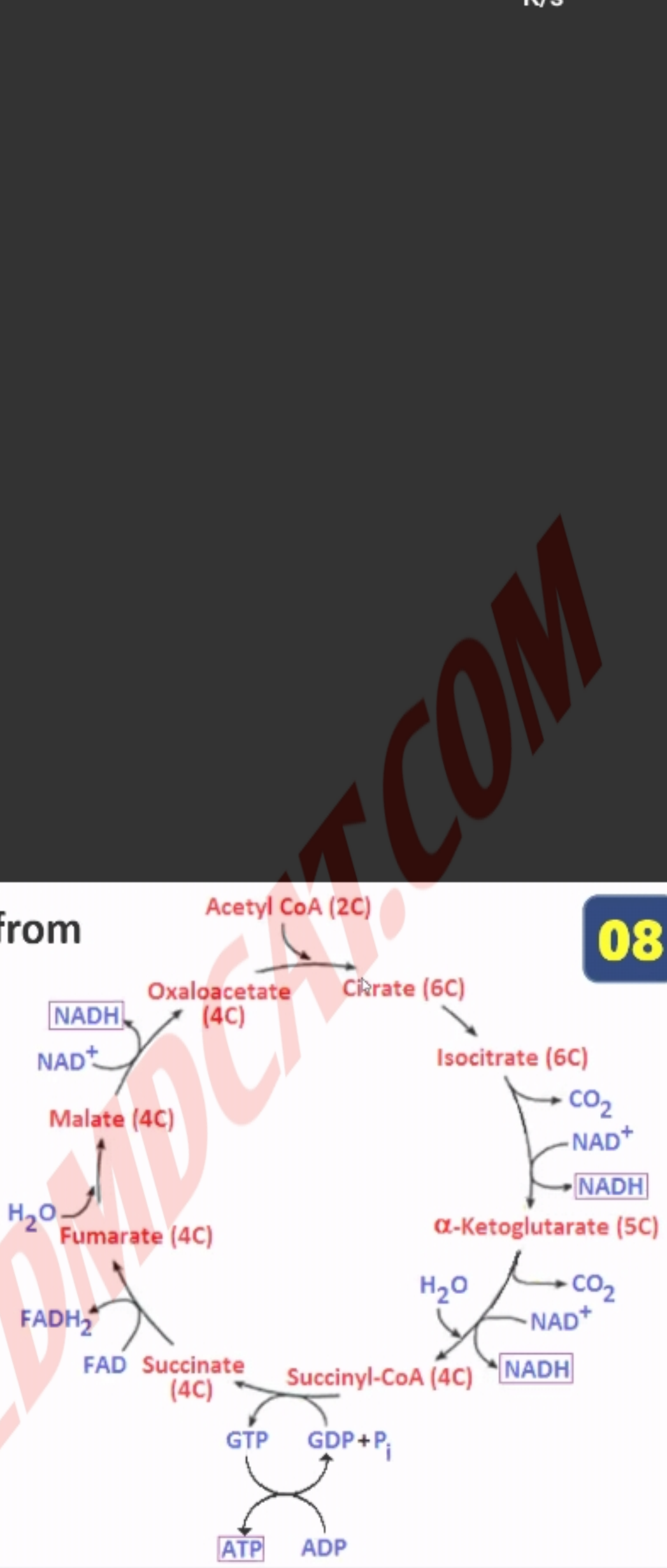
Number of ATPs obtained from 1 GTP during one Kreb's cycle is:

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 6



Number of oxygen molecules required for glycolytic breakdown of one glucose molecule is:

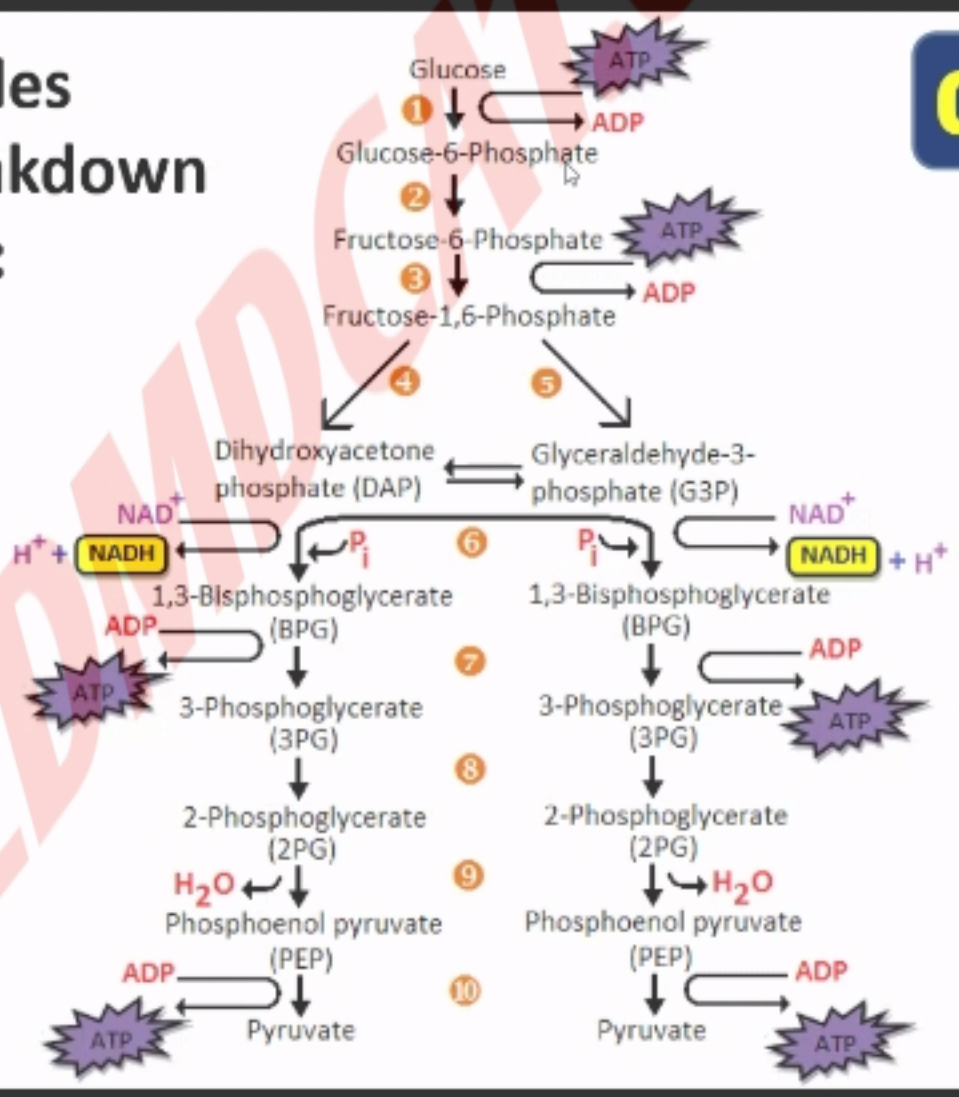
(a) Three

(b) Zero

(c) Thirty eight

(d) Six

09



10

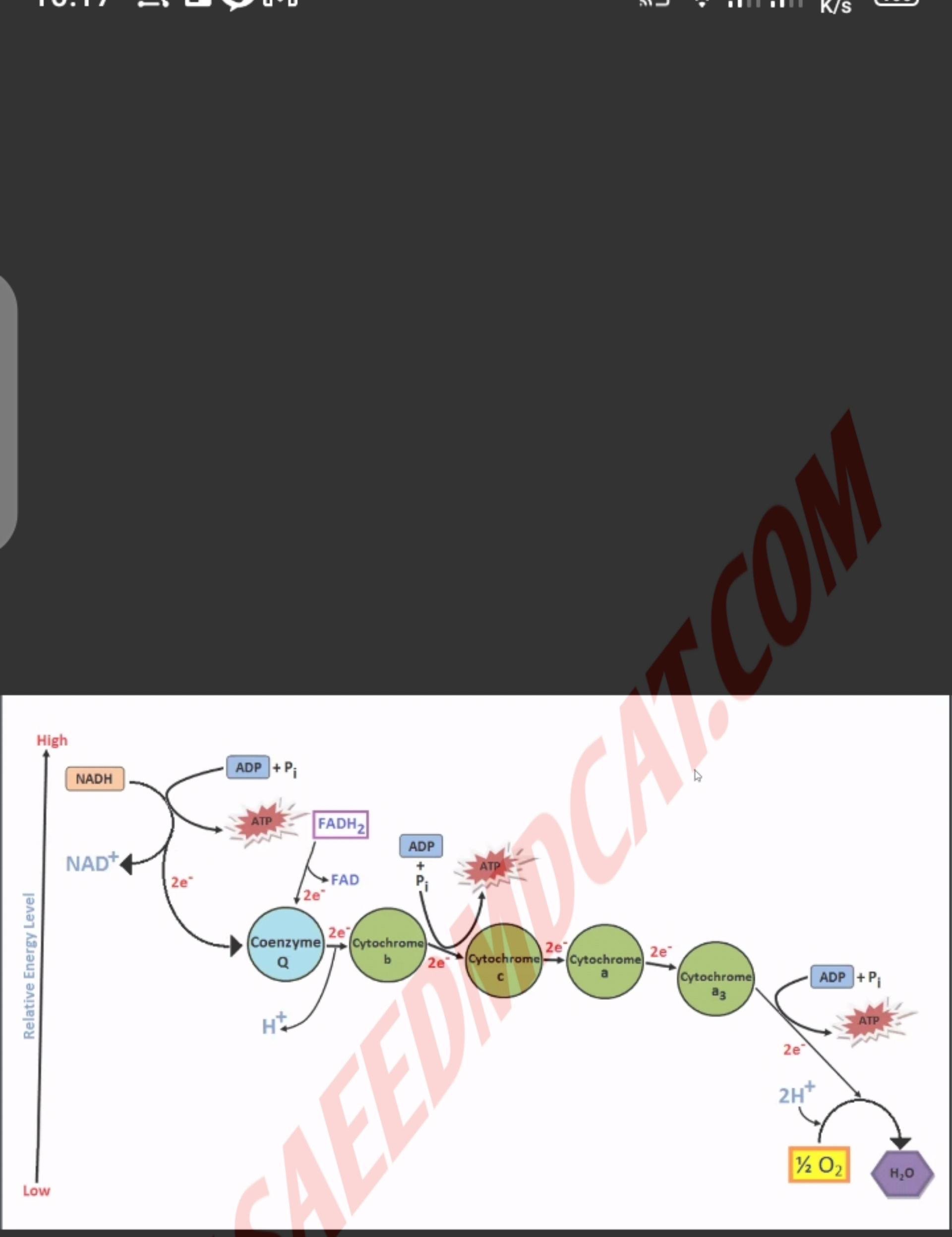
During respiration, terminal oxidation means:

(a) Electron transport

(b) Synthesis of ATP

(c) Formation of water

(d) Dehydrogenation of reaction



11

In ETC, cytochromes are arranged in series of:

(a) Cytochrome a → Cytochrome a_3 → Cytochrome b → Cytochrome c

(b) Cytochrome b → Cytochrome a_3 → Cytochrome a → Cytochrome c

(c) Cytochrome b → Cytochrome c → Cytochrome a → Cytochrome a_3

(d) Cytochrome b → Cytochrome a_3 → Cytochrome a → Cytochrome c

12

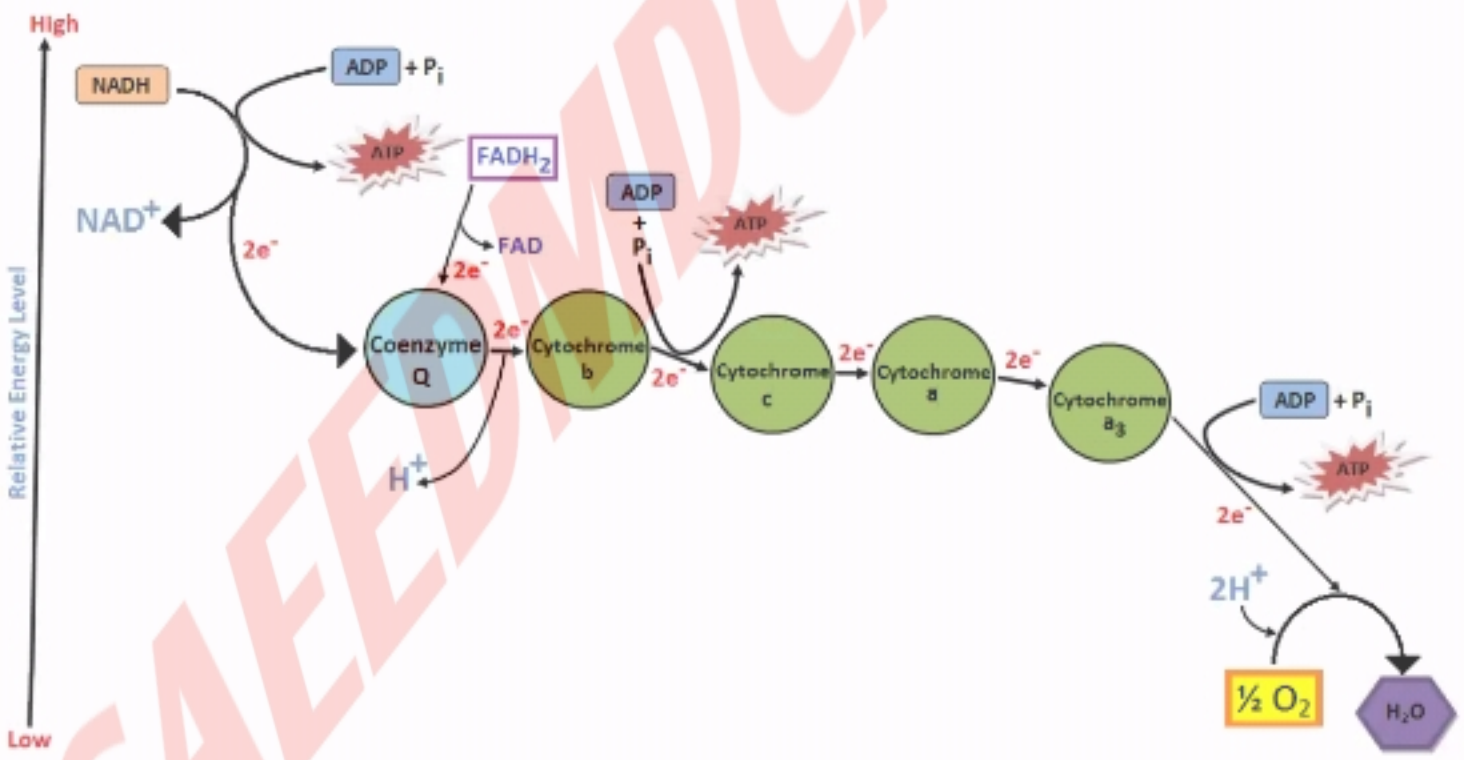
In oxidative phosphorylation, one molecule of reduced FAD produces, how many ATP?

(a) Zero

(b) Two

(c) Three

(d) Four



End product of citric acid/Krebs cycle is:

(a) Citric acid

(b) Lactic acid

(c) Pyruvic acid

(d) CO_2

14

Fructose-6-phosphate is changed to fructose-1,6-bisphosphate by:

(a) Phosphoglycerate

(b) Phosphatase

(c) Phosphofructokinase

(d) Enolase

15

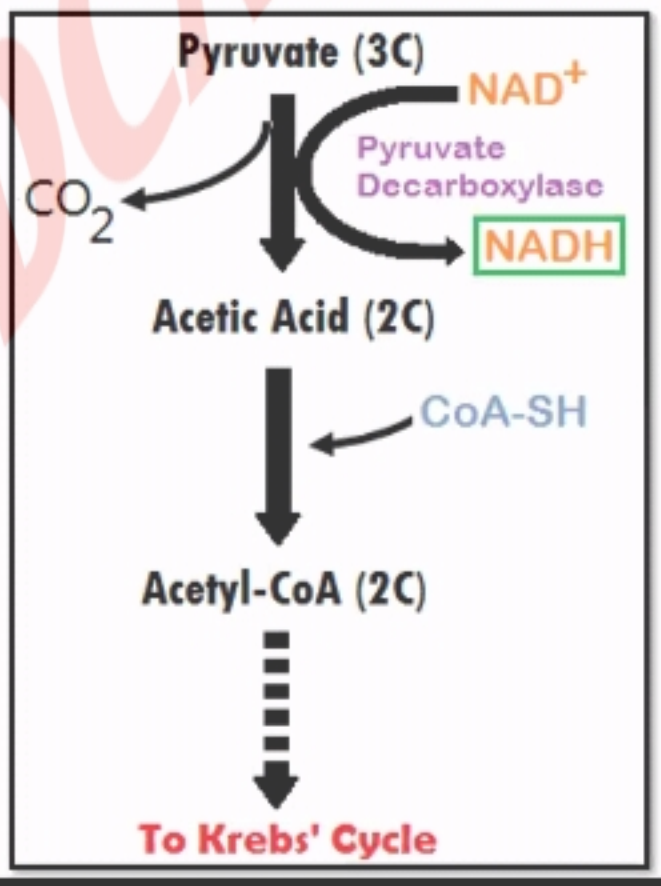
How may ATP will be produced during the production of one molecule of acetyl-CoA from one molecule of pyruvic acid?

(a) 3 ATP

(b) 5 ATP

(c) 8 ATP

(d) 38 ATP



16

Largest amount of phosphate bond energy is produced in the process of respiration during:

(a) Glycolysis

(b) Krebs cycle

(c) Anaerobic respiration

(d) None of the above

3NADH	3X3	9
1$FADH_2$	1X2	2
1GTP	1	1
		12 ATP

17

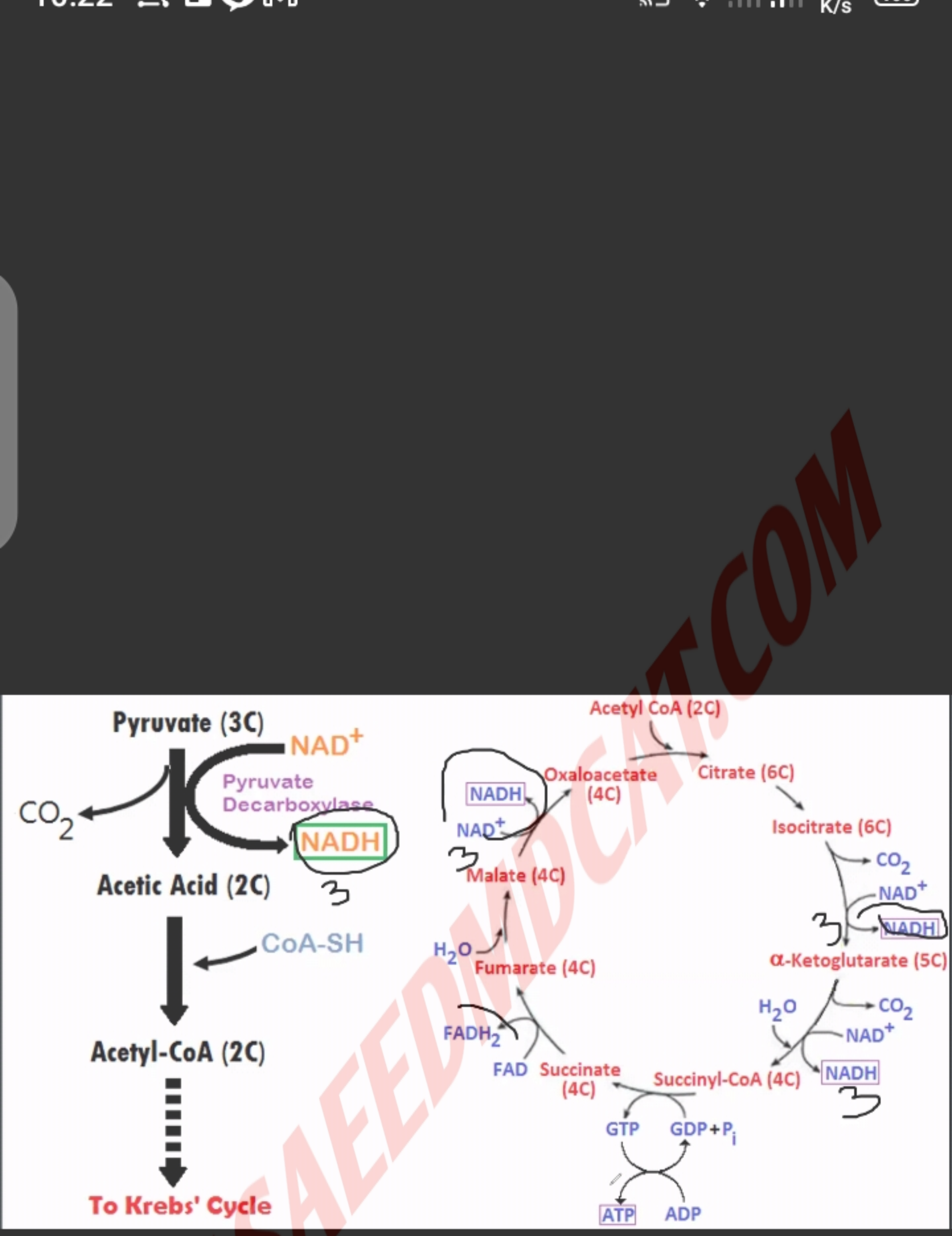
Number of ATP molecules which can be built on complete oxidation of pyruvic acid is:

(a) 6

(b) 2

(c) 15

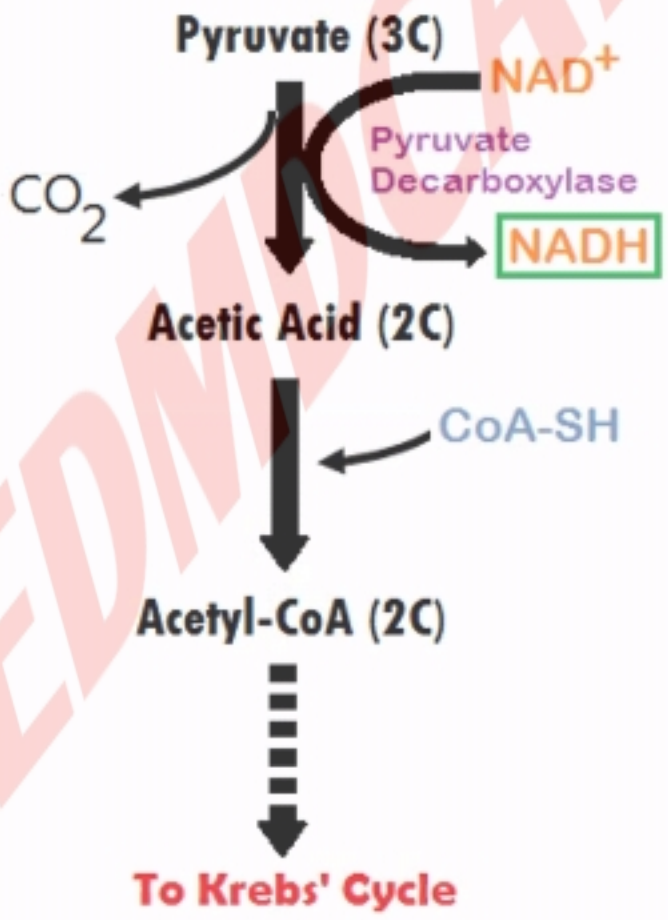
(d) 30



18

Number of carbon atoms available in acetyl-CoA is:

(a) 6
(b) 4
(c) 3
(d) 2



19

The energy yield as a result of total oxidation of one molecule of glucose during cellular respiration is sufficient to convert:

(a) 30 molecules of ADP to 30 molecules of ATP

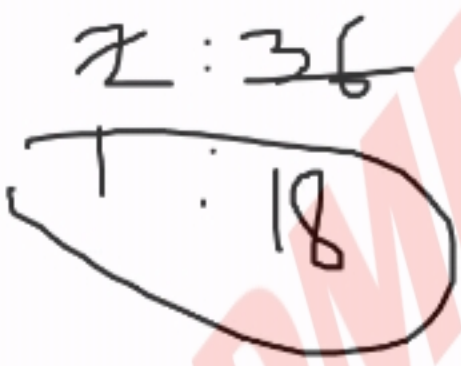
(b) 32 molecules of ADP to 32 molecules of ATP

(c) 36 molecules of ADP to 36 molecules of ATP

(d) 38 molecules of ADP to 38 molecules of ATP

As compared to anaerobic respiration the energy gained during aerobic respiration is _____ more: 20

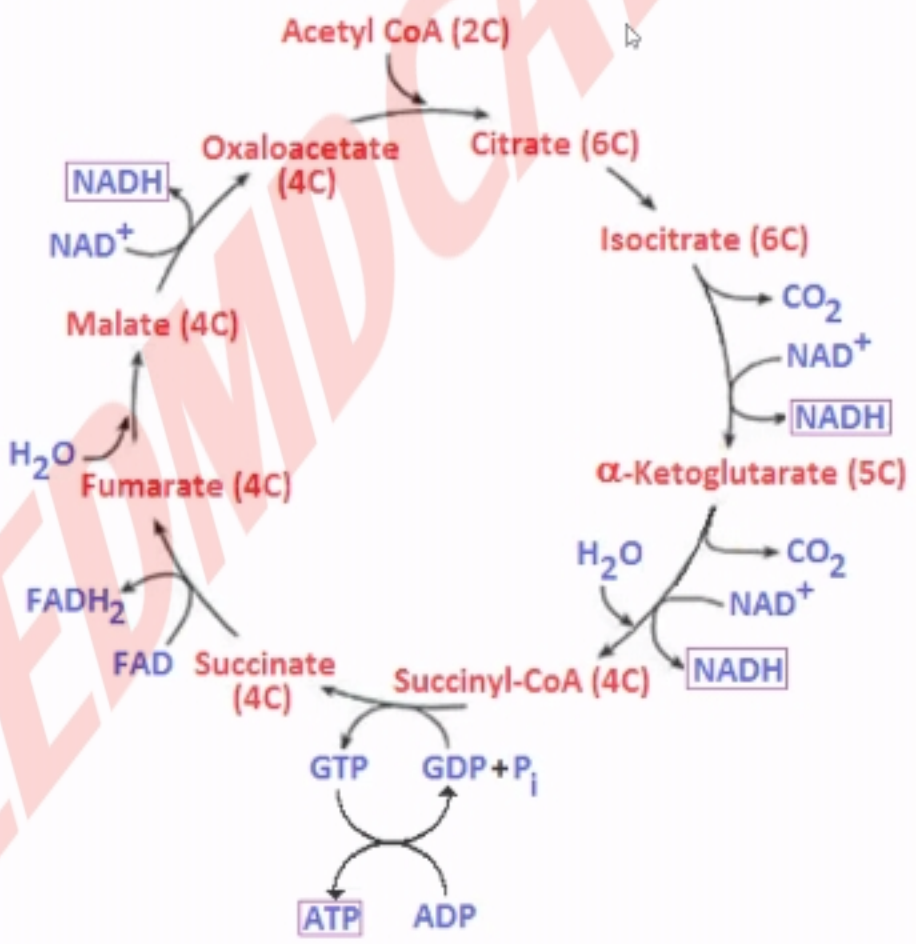
(a) 6 times
(b) 12 times
(c) 18 times
(d) 36 times



Oxidation of pyruvate to CO_2 and H_2O occurs through:

21

(a) Citric acid cycle
(b) Tricarboxylic cycle
(c) Krebs cycle
(d) All the above



The terminal cytochrome in respiratory chain is:

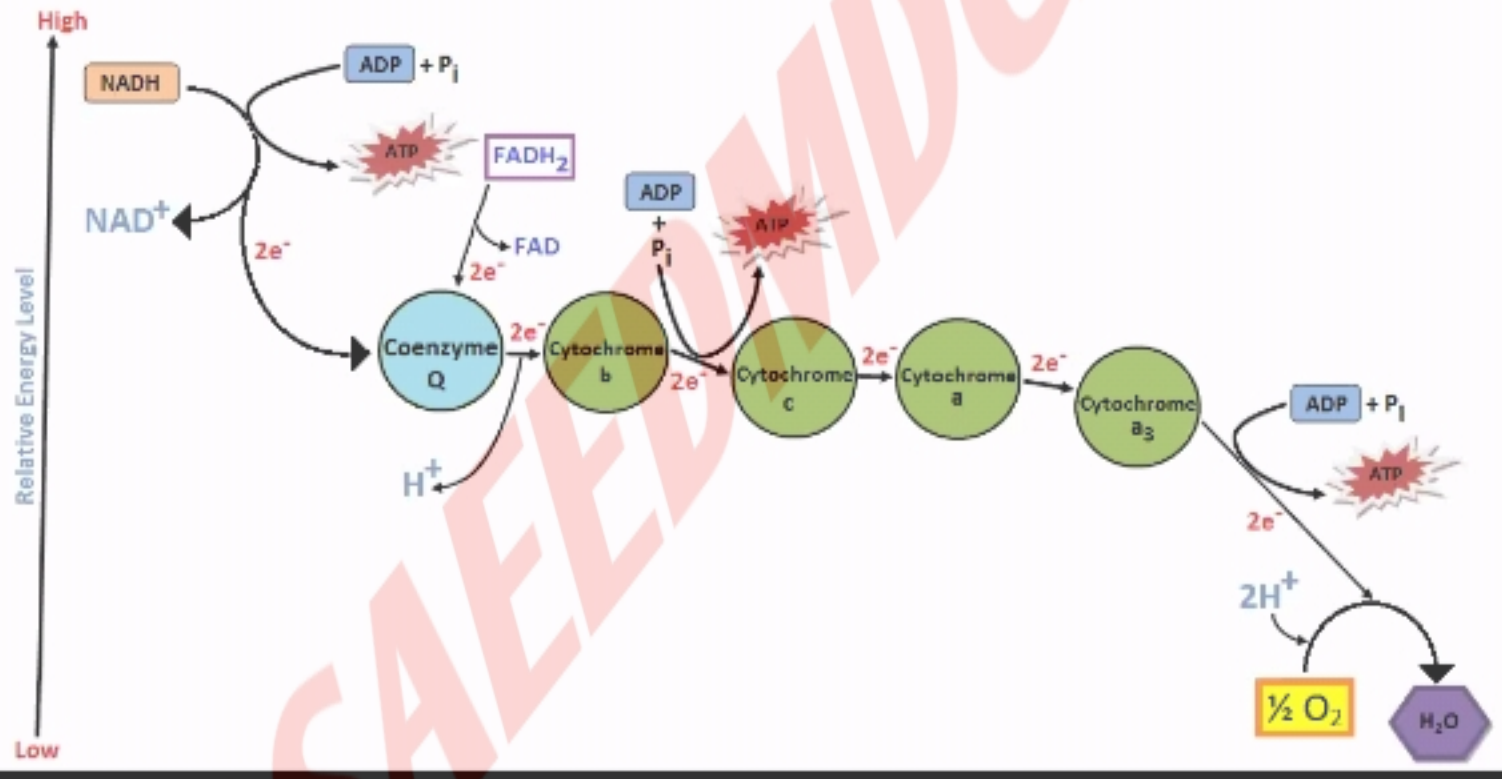
22

(a) Cytochrome b

(b) Cytochrome a_3

(c) Cytochrome a

(d) Cytochrome c



23

The net gain of energy from one gram mole of glucose during aerobic respiration is:

(a) 2 ATP

(b) 4 ATP

(c) 36 ATP

(d) 38 ATP

1 mole of glucose weighs 180g.

24

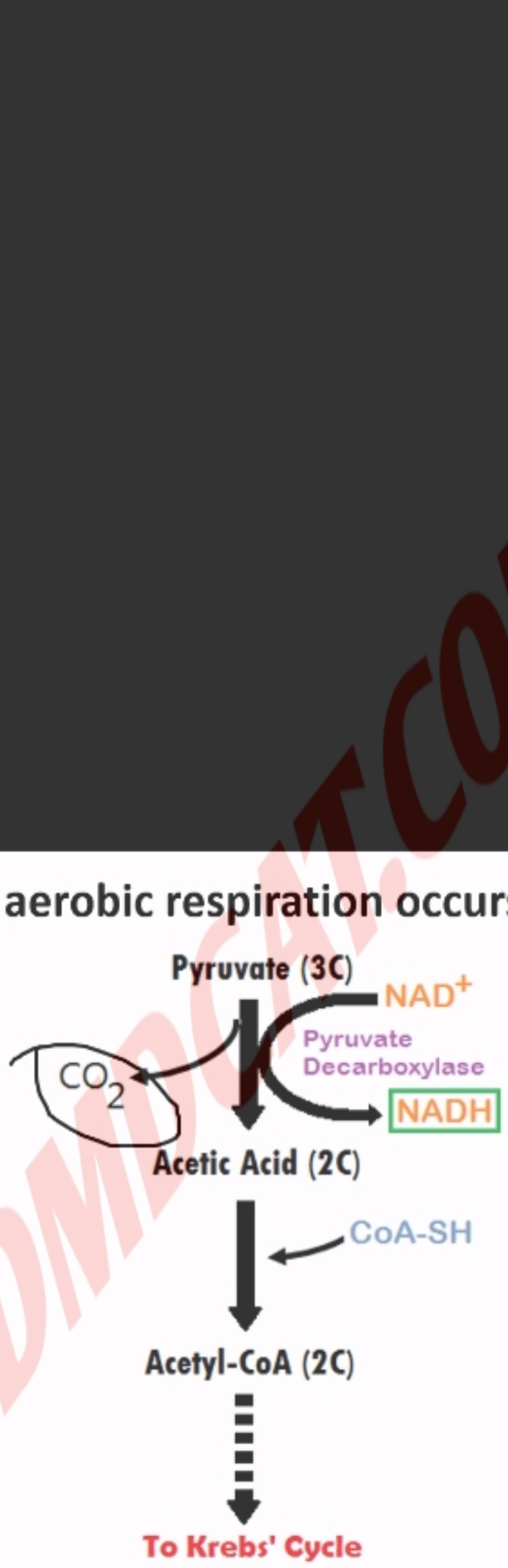
The first decarboxylation of aerobic respiration occurs during:

(a) Glycolysis

(b) Pyruvic acid oxidation

(c) Krebs cycle

(d) Respiratory chain



25

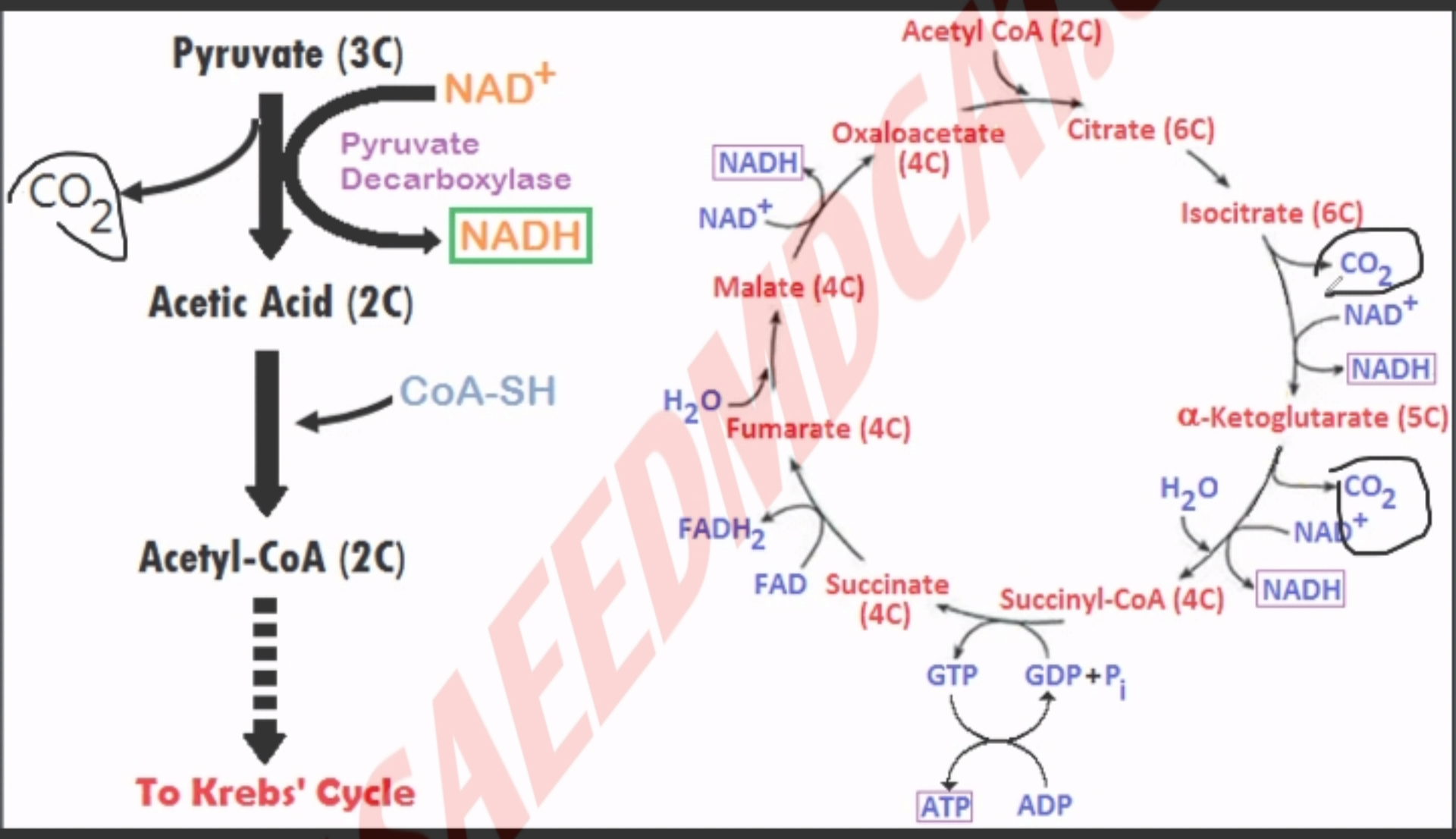
Total number of decarboxylation during aerobic respiration of one glucose:

(a) 2

(b) 4

(c) 6

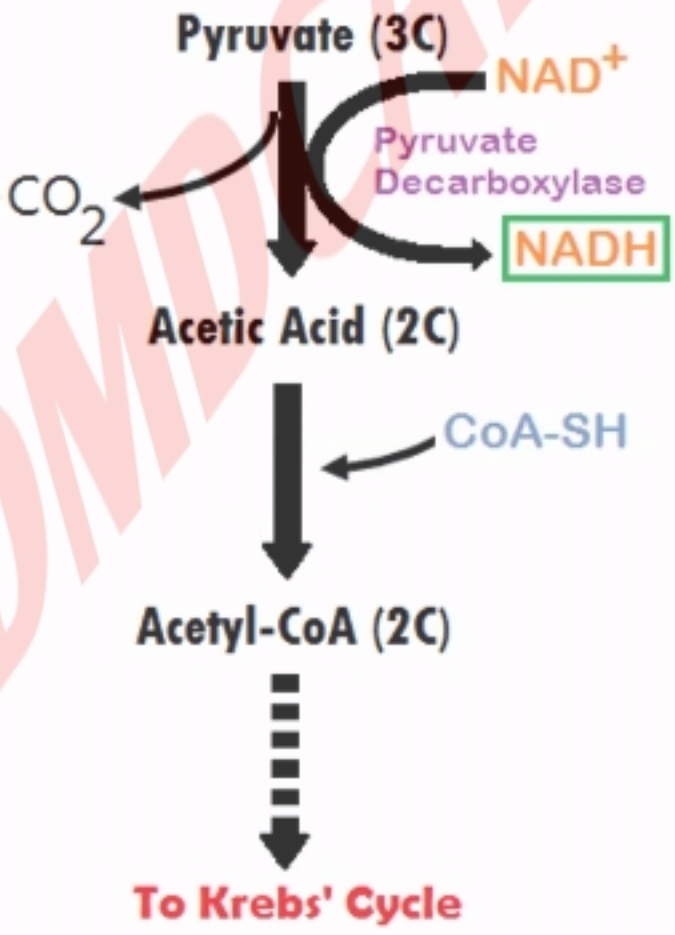
(d) 8



Water molecules released during pyruvic acid oxidations is:

26

(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) 4



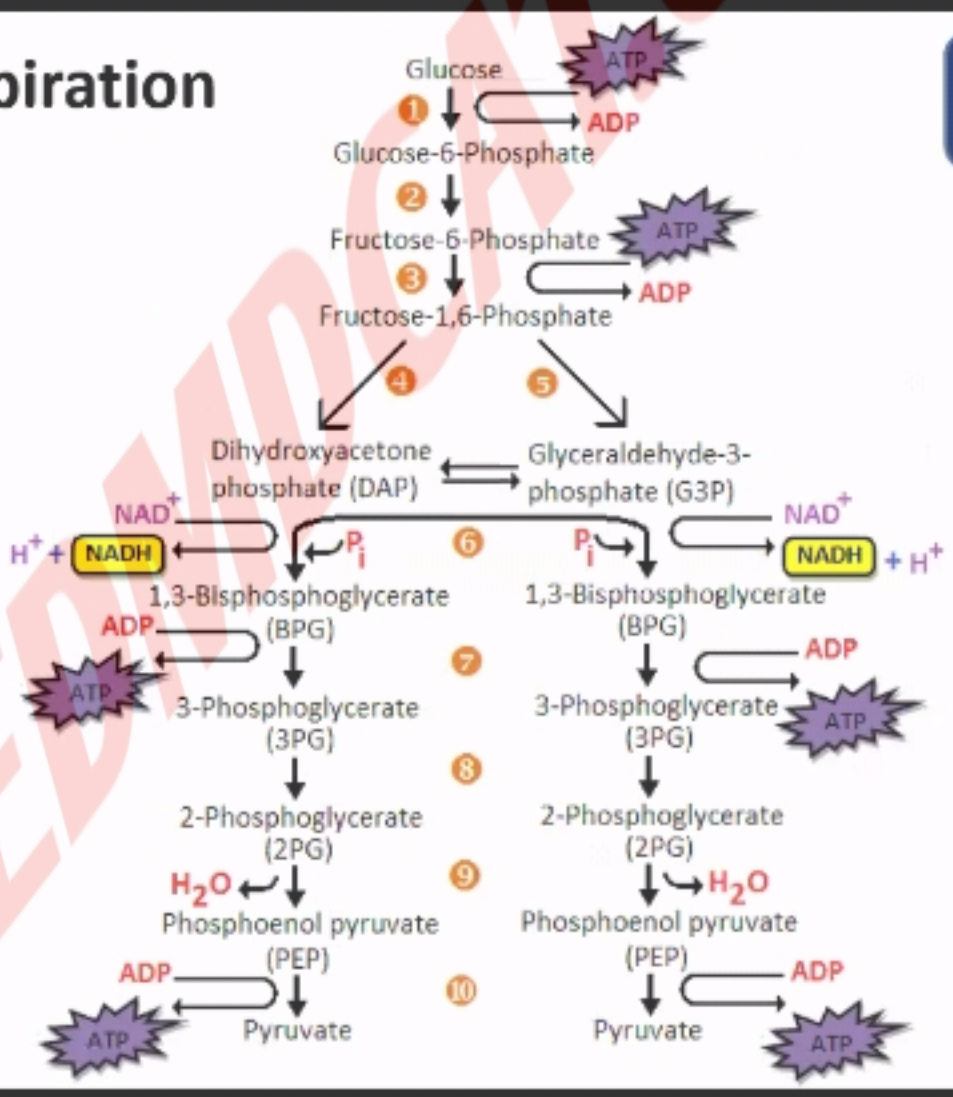
First NADH of aerobic respiration is produced during:

(a) Glycolysis

(b) Pyruvic acid oxidation

(c) Krebs cycle

(d) Respiratory chain



Which of the following enzyme catalyzes the first step of glycolysis? 28

(a) Hexokinase

(b) Pyruvate kinase

(c) Isomerase

(d) Phosphofructokinase

29

The general term used for the anaerobic degradation of glucose to obtain energy is

(a) Anabolism

(b) Oxidation

(c) Fermentation

(d) Metabolism

30

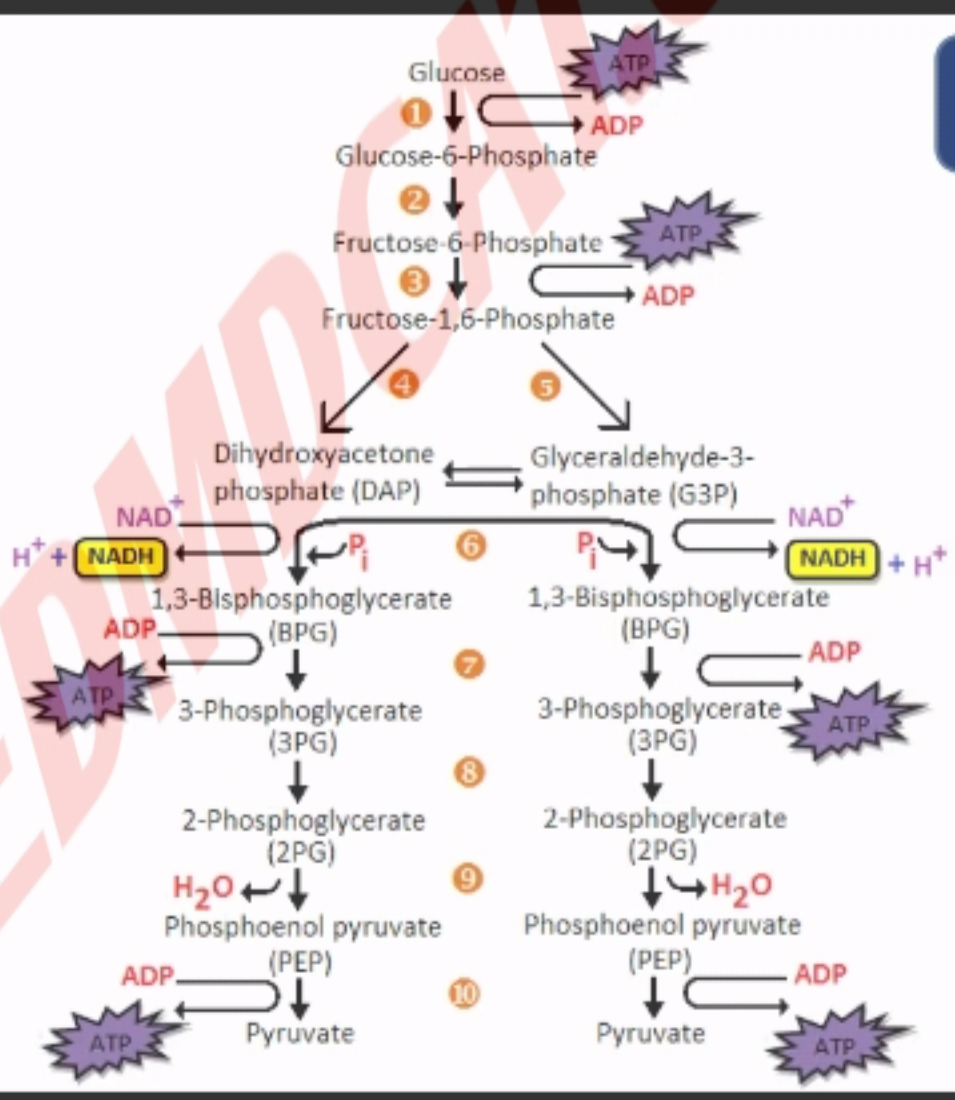
Cleavage of fructose-1,6-bisphosphate yields:

(a) Two aldoses

(b) Two ketoses

(c) An aldose & a ketose

(d) Only a ketose



Cleavage of fructose-1,6-bisphosphate yields:

(a) Two aldoses

(b) Two ketoses

(c) An aldose & a ketose

(d) Only a ketose

31

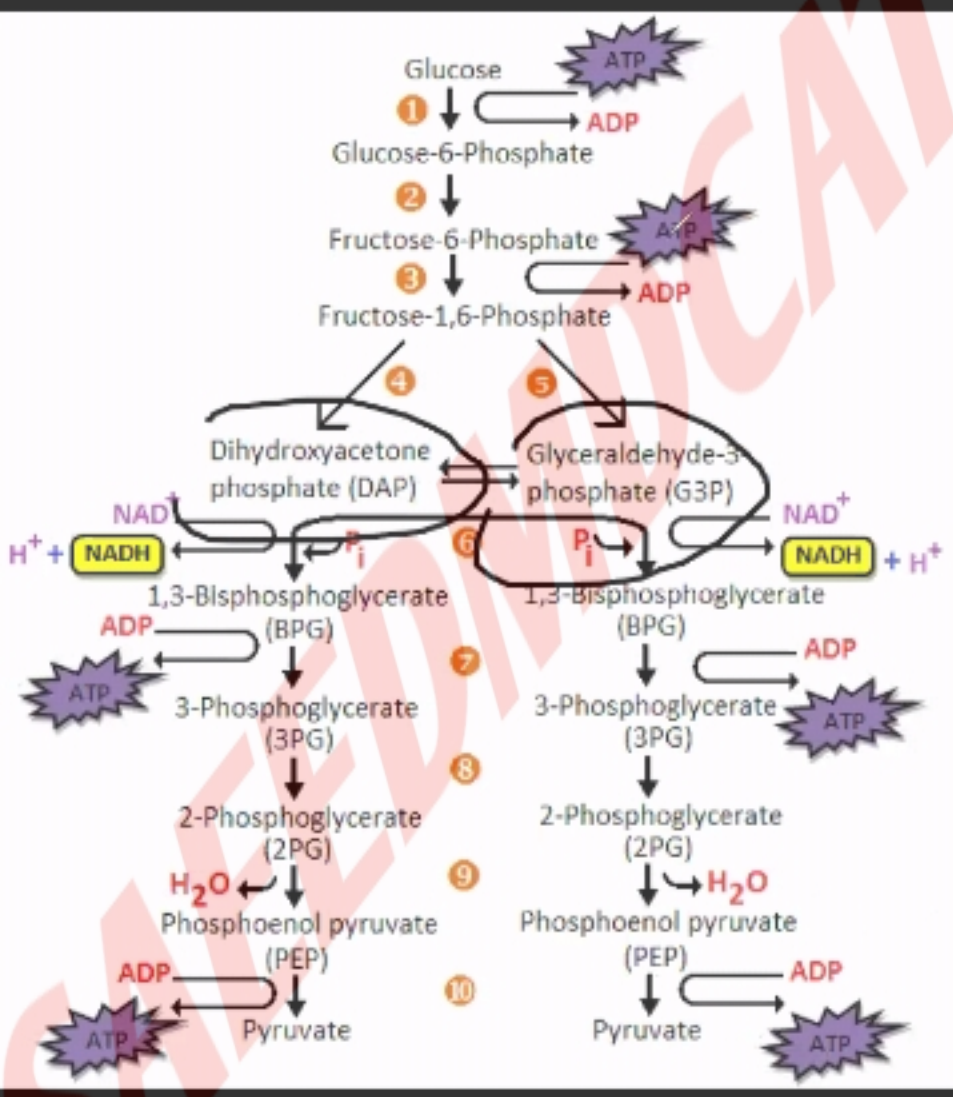
Dihydroxyacetone phosphate is rapidly and reversibly converted to

(a) Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate

(b) 1,3-bis-phosphoglycerate

(c) Fructose-1,6-bisphosphate

(d) Fructose-6-phosphate



The substrate used in the last step of glycolysis is

(a) Glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate

(b) Pyruvate

(c) Phosphoenol pyruvate

(d) 1,3-bisphosphoglycerate

32

33

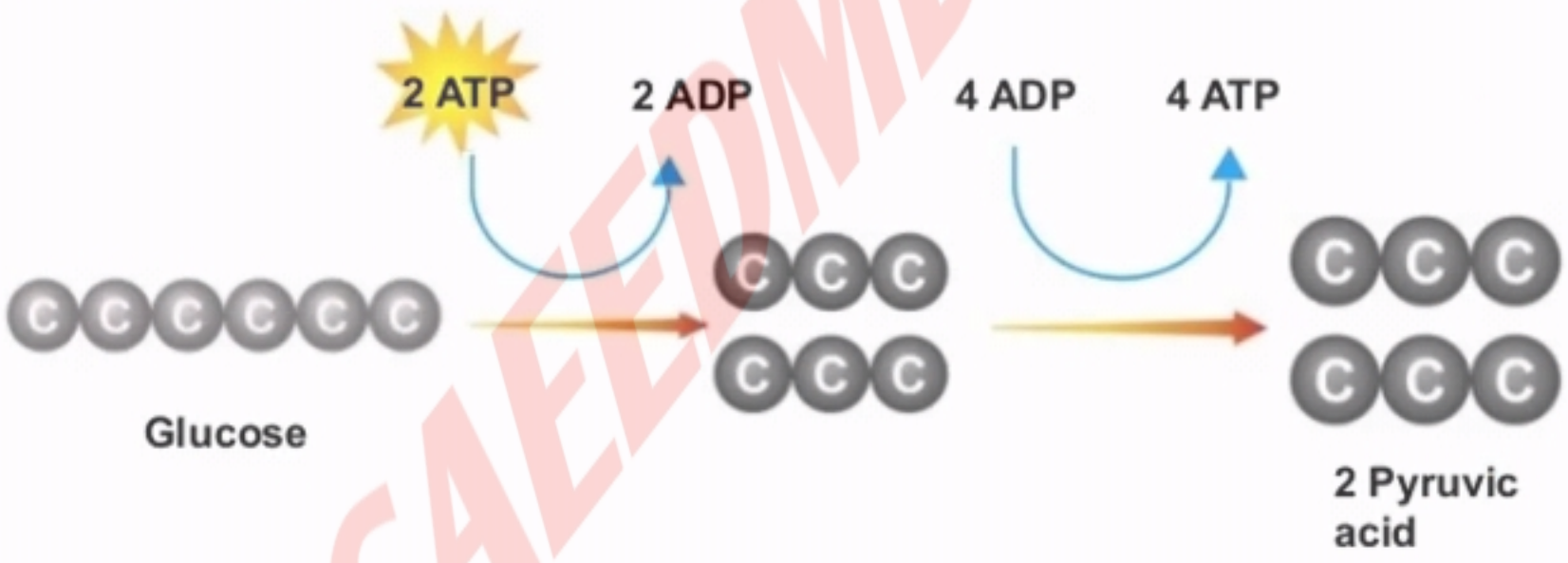
Glycolysis converts:

(a) Glucose into pyruvate

(b) Glucose into phosphoenolpyruvate

(c) Fructose into pyruvate

(d) Fructose into phosphoenolpyruvate



34

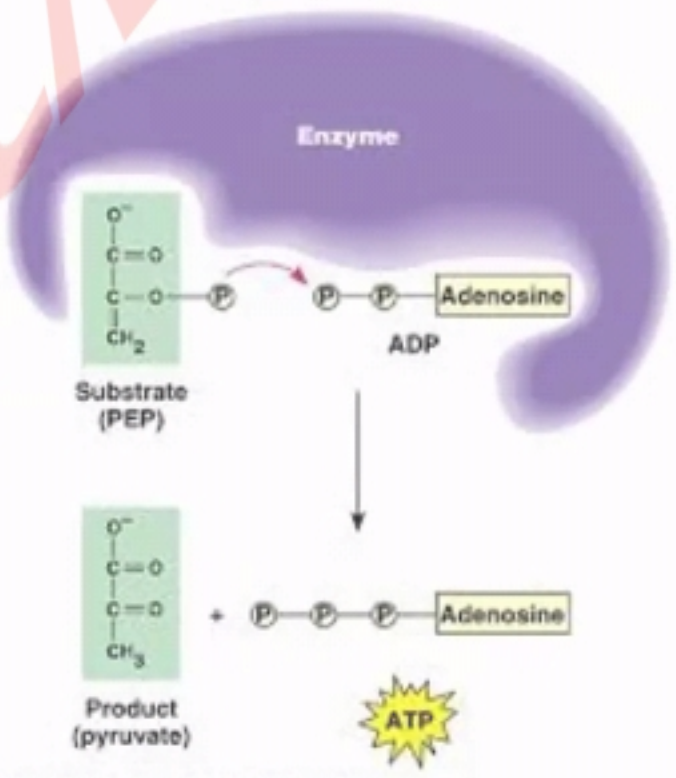
The product formed in the first substrate level phosphorylation in glycolysis is:

(a) Pyruvate

(b) 3-phosphoglycerate

(c) 1,3-bisphosphoglycerate

(d) 2-phosphoglycerate



LEARNING OUTCOME

In substrate-level phosphorylation, a phosphoryl group is transferred from an energy-rich donor (e.g., PEP) to ADP to yield a molecule of ATP.

34

The product formed in the first substrate level phosphorylation in glycolysis is:

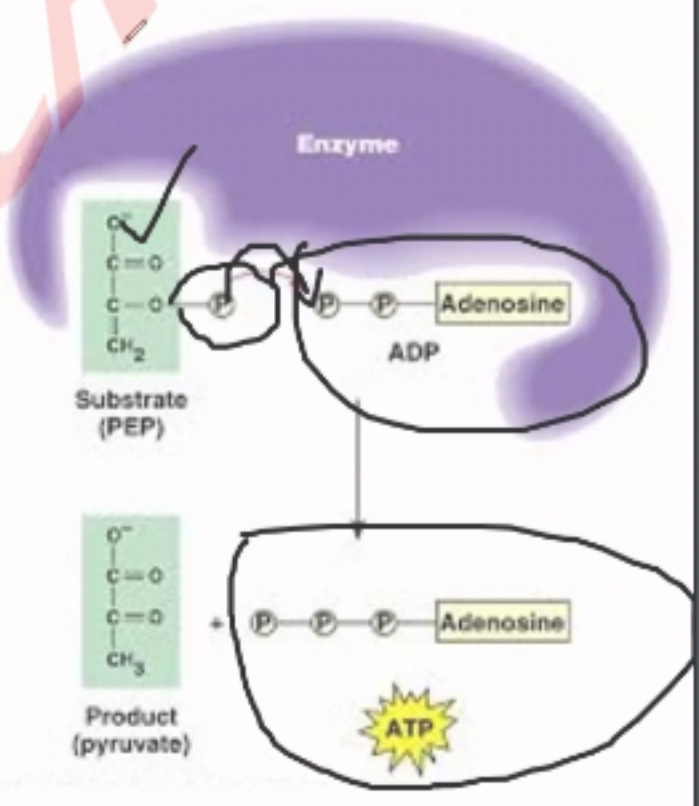
(a) Pyruvate

(b) 3-phosphoglycerate

(c) 1,3-bisphosphoglycerate

(d) 2-phosphoglycerate

Pi



LEARNING OUTCOME

In substrate-level phosphorylation, a phosphoryl group is transferred from an energy-rich donor (e.g., PEP) to ADP to yield a molecule of ATP.

35

The enzymes that take part in Krebs cycle are part of:

(a) Mitochondria

(b) Inner mitochondrial membrane

(c) Mitochondrial matrix

(d) Cytoplasm

In glycolysis, phosphofructokinase (PFK) is inhibited by: 36

(a) NADH

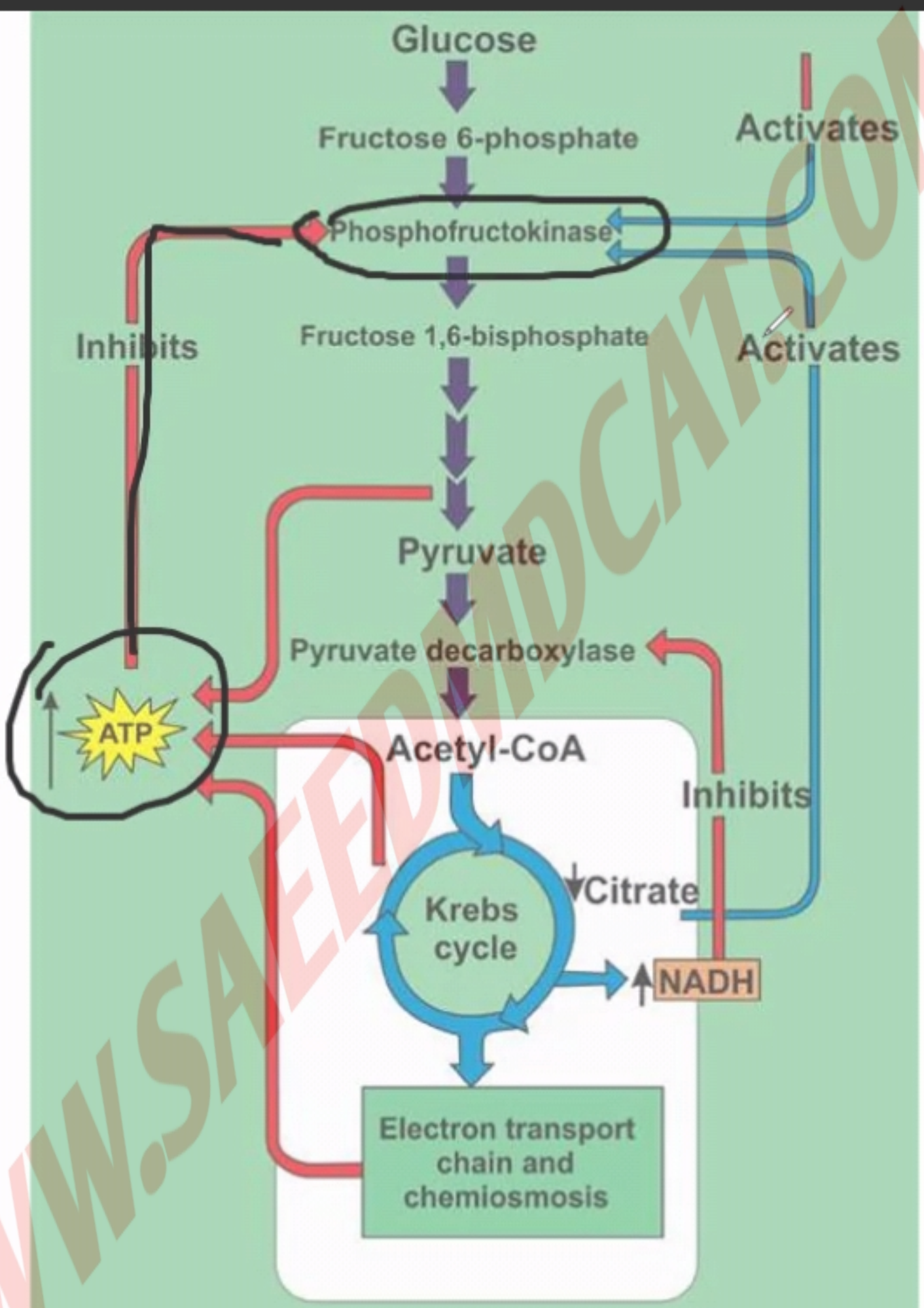
(b) ATP

(c) Fructose-1,6-bisphosphate

(d) Fructose-6-phosphate

LEARNING OUTCOME

PFK is inhibited by high levels of ATP, low pH levels and high levels of citrate (a byproduct of cell metabolism).



The pyruvate decarboxylase is inhibited by:

(a) NADH

(b) CO_2

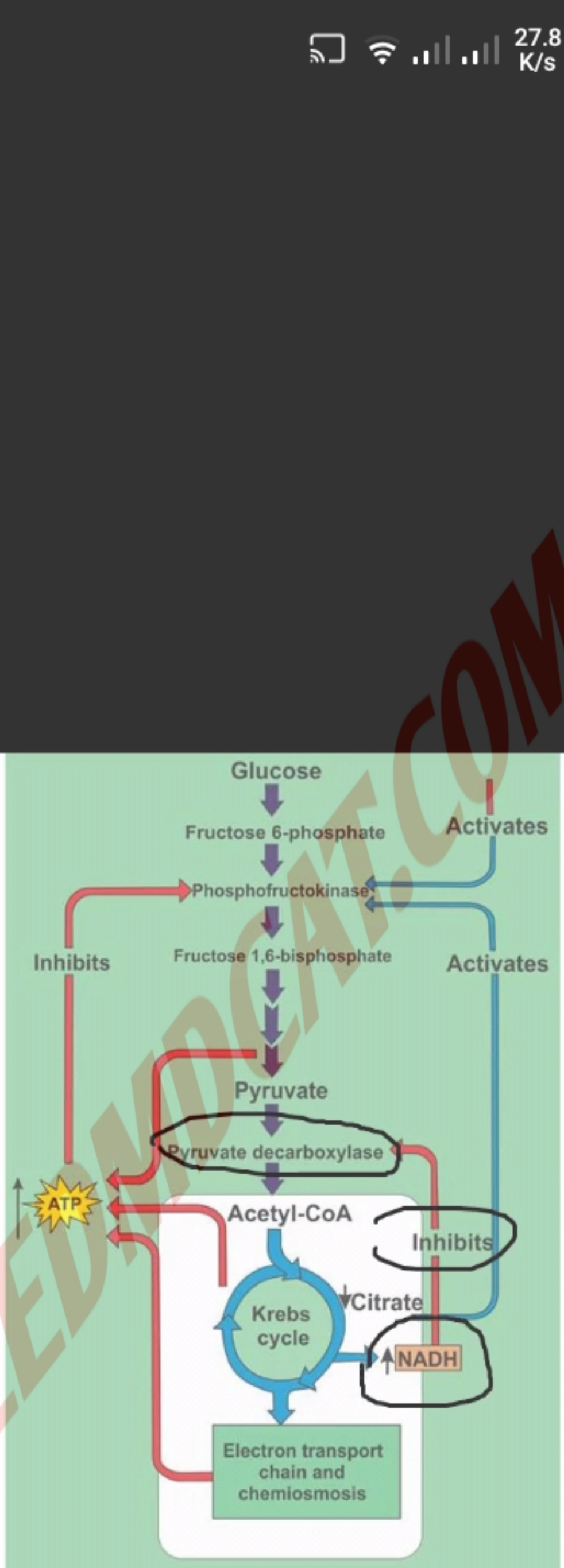
(c) ATP

(d) Acetyl-CoA

37

te decarboxylase
by:

oA



The products of glycolysis is/are:

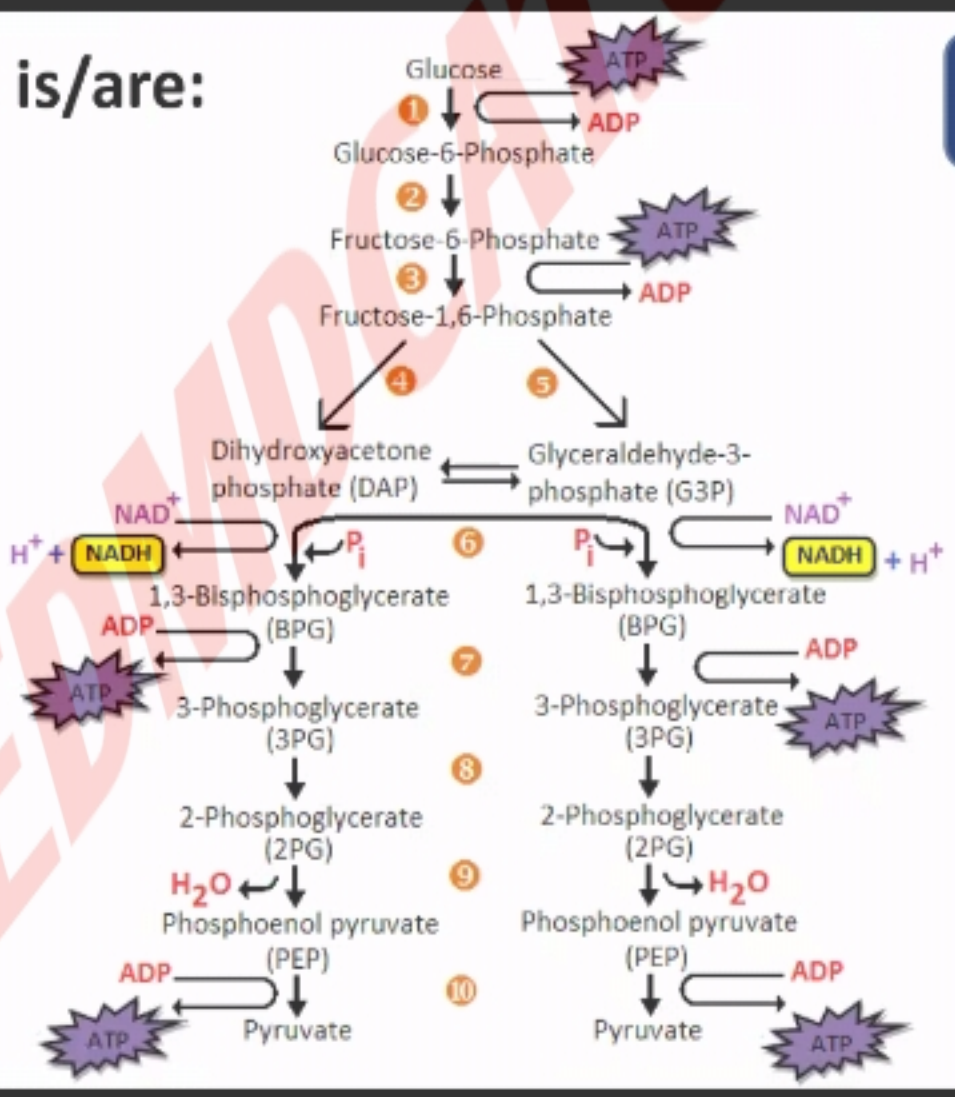
(a) Pyruvate

(b) NADH

(c) ATP

(d) All the above

38



During respiratory chain, NADH is oxidized by:

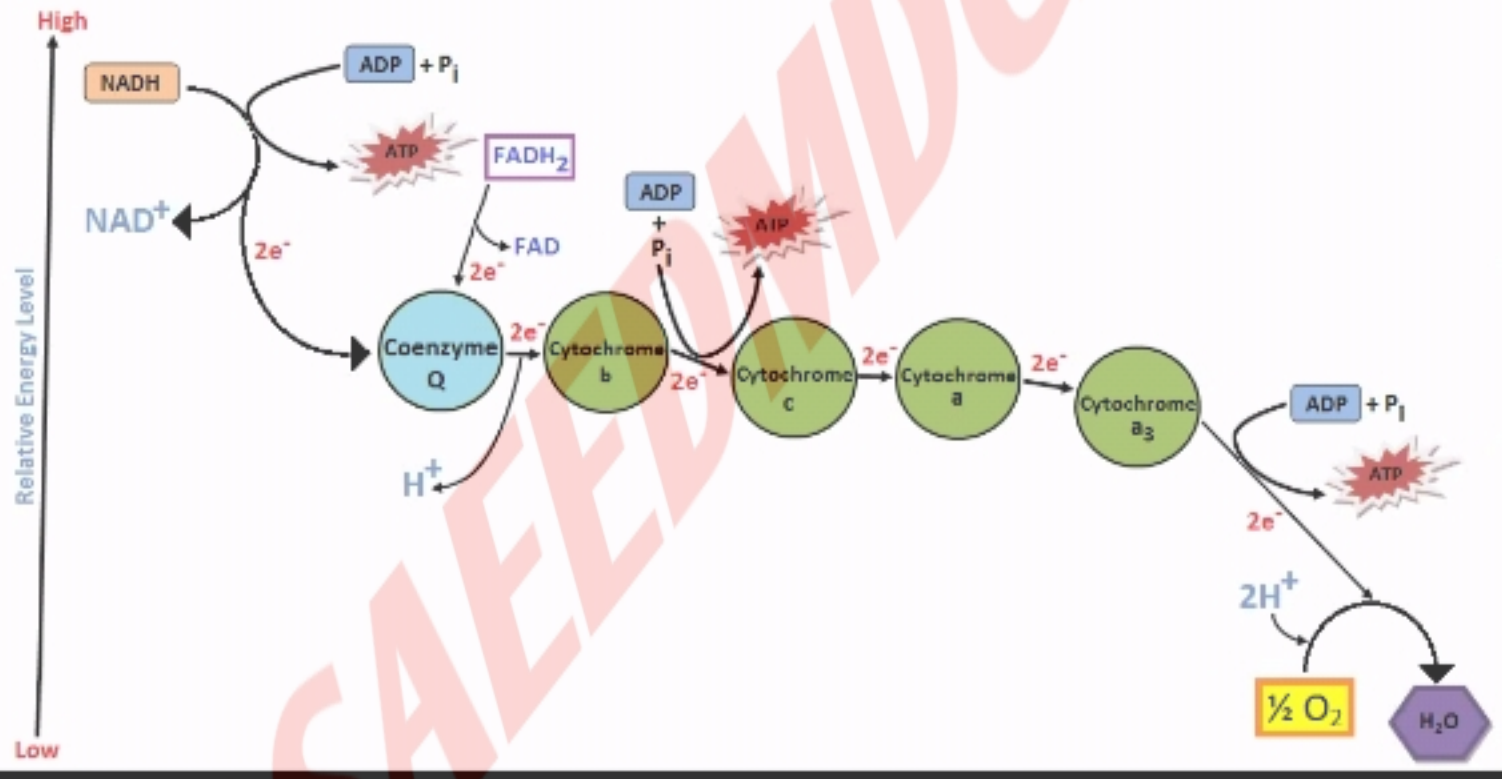
39

(a) Cytochrome b

(b) Cytochrome a

(c) Molecular O_2

(d) Coenzyme Q



Which of the following is wrong with respect to the Krebs cycle?

40

(a) Acetyl-CoA combines with oxaloacetate to form citrate

(b) NAD^+ is reduced to form NADH

(c) $FADH_2$ accepts two electrons in order to form FAD

(d) All of the above are correct